

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT****CONTENTS***People's Republic of China*

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GENERAL

HUA, YEH CONTINUE TO RECEIVE FELICITATIONS ON NPC

Albanian President Lleshi

OW091530Y Peking NCNA in English 1523 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent a message on March 7 to Comrade Yeh Chien-ying, sincerely congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On the occasion of your election to the high post of the chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China, I extend to you my sincere wishes on behalf of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and in my own name.

I avail myself of the opportunity to extend to the Chinese people my greetings and cordial wishes for the socialist construction of the country.

I wish that the friendship and cooperation between our two peoples develop constantly on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

Albanian Chairman Shehu

OW091619Y Peking NCNA in English 1610 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, sent a message on March 7 to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, extending best wishes to him on his appointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

In the name of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, as well as in my own name, I extend to you my best wishes on your election to the high post of the premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

I wish that the fraternal Chinese people progress on the road of socialism and that the friendship and the relations of cooperation between our two peoples and countries develop and strengthen on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Czechoslovak President Husak

OW100032Y Peking NCNA in English 1526 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, yesterday sent a message to Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

I extend to you my congratulations on your election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

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Czechoslovak Premier Strougal

OW100030Y Peking NCNA in English 1527 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, yesterday sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, congratulating him on his reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

Please accept my congratulations on the occasion of your reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China.

Egyptian President as-Sadat

OW092019Y Peking NCNA in English 2009 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat sent a message to Hua Kuo-feng, premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, expressing heartfelt congratulations on his reappointment as premier. The message reads:

I seize the chance of your reelection by the Chinese National People's Congress as premier to extend to Your Excellency, in my own name and on behalf of the people of Egypt, my heartfelt congratulations for this confidence placed in you by the great people of China.

I avail myself of this opportunity to hail your efforts, as well as your keen interest, in the realization of increasing progress and prosperity for the sake of your people. While stressing our profound appreciation and deep recognition of your sincere support to the constant efforts we exert in order to restore just and permanent peace in the Middle East, I earnestly hope that the ties of friendship and cooperation binding our peoples together will grow from strength to strength.

Kindly accept, Your Excellency, our most sincere best wishes for your personal health and happiness and for the grandeur and advancement of the friendly people of China.

Lao Premier Phomvihan

OW091638Y Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kaysone Phomvihan, premier of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, sent a message to Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on March 7, cordially greeting his appointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

I feel extremely happy to learn of your reassumption of the lofty post of premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China through appointment by the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. I wish to extend very cordial congratulations to you on behalf of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Lao people, and in my own name.

Your reappointment as premier by the National People's Congress is an indication of the Chinese people's high respect for and deep faith in your meritorious deeds.

I am convinced that your assumption of such a glorious duty will immensely inspire the Chinese people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction.

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I wish you good health and still greater new successes in building China into a powerful and modern socialist state. May the brotherly friendship and militant solidarity between the governments and peoples of Laos and China, based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, develop and consolidate with each passing day.

Lao President Souphanouvong

OW091640Y Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Souphanouvong, president of the Supreme People's Council of Laos, sent a message to Comrade Yeh Chien-ying on March 7, sincerely greeting his election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On the occasion of your election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China at the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, I, on behalf of the Lao Supreme People's Council and in my own name, extend to you, and through you, to members of the Standing Committee and the fraternal Chinese people my sincere congratulations.

I wish you good health and the heroic and industrious fraternal Chinese people still greater and fresh victories in their cause to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country. May the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Laos and China develop and consolidate daily.

Polish Premier Jaroszewicz

OW092354Y Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Poland, sent a message yesterday to Premier Hua Kuo-feng, greeting his reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On the occasion of your reelection as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, I extend congratulations and greetings to you. I avail myself of this opportunity to offer my wishes for the successful development of the relations between the People's Republic of Poland and the People's Republic of China.

Polish Chairman Jablonski

OW092356Y Peking NCNA in English 1945 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Poland, yesterday sent a message to Chairman Yeh Chien-ying, congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

Please accept my congratulations on your election as chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. At the same time, I express the hope that the development of the relations between Poland and China will accord with the interests of the two peoples and of world peace.

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Thai Premier Kriangsak

OW092330Y Peking NCNA in English 1640 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, sent a message to Premier Hua Kuo-feng on March 8, extending sincere congratulations on his reappointment as premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China. The message reads:

On behalf of the Royal Thai Government, I have the honour to express to you sincere congratulations on your reappointment as premier of the State Council, and best wishes for the prosperity and progress of your country and people.

[Peking NCNA in English at 1921 GMT on 9 March also reported Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan's message to Yeh Chien-ying. The message said: On behalf of the government and people of the Kingdom of Thailand, I have the honour to extend to Your Excellency sincere congratulations on your election as Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Please accept, Excellency, my best wishes for your personal well-being, as well as the prosperity of your country.]

U.S., USSR CONTINUE 'WORDS' OVER SALT, HORN OF AFRICA

OW091828Y Peking NCNA in English 1815 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Acrimonious words have been fired back and forth between Moscow and Washington over the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and Soviet intervention in the Horn of Africa.

The harsh exchanges were started by Leonid Brezhnev himself, who pointed an accusing finger at some U.S. circles in a speech at a session of the Supreme Soviet on February 24. He declared that certain forces in the United States had put up "all kinds of obstacles" in the way of USSR-U.S. cooperation. He said: "Let us take, for instance, the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks....It is clear that there are some in the United States who would like to retard these negotiations to prevent their successful conclusion."

The U.S. State Department answered back the next day in a statement pointing out that U.S.-Soviet relations "also depend upon restraint and constructive efforts to help resolve local conflicts, such as the Horn of Africa." It added: "Intervention in this tragically conflicted area by the continued (Soviet) shipments of weapons and military personnel, some of them involved in combat roles, inevitably widens and intensifies hostilities and raises the general level of tension in the world."

An article in the New York TIMES of February 26 noted that "it was the first time that a formal statement even indirectly linked the strategic arms talks and the Ethiopian-Somali conflict in the Horn of Africa." It pointed out that "the statement, issued by the State Department, was in response to a speech delivered yesterday by Leonid I. Brezhnev."



The squabble provoked by Brezhnev has become fiercer since March. On March 1, U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brezezinski openly warned the Soviet Union that "intensified Russian involvement in Africa could jeopardize reaching a new strategic arms agreement." He pointed out: "We are not imposing any linkages," but "linkages may be imposed by unwarranted exploitation of local conflict (by the Soviet Union) for larger international purposes." On the same day, U.S. President Carter declared at a press conference that the Soviet Union "has caused a threat to peace in the Horn area of Africa" and this "would make it more difficult (for the U.S. Congress) to ratify a SALT agreement or comprehensive test ban agreement if concluded." He added: "Therefore, the two are linked because of actions by the Soviets."

In realization, the Soviet news agency TASS and newspapers have churned out one commentary after another since the beginning of March, attacking the U.S. President and his administration in an effort to whitewash Moscow's interference in the Horn of Africa. A TASS commentary described Carter's speech as "illogical remarks," and Brezezinski's speech as a "contradictory position" and "a deliberate distortion". The Soviet paper PRAVDA even charged that the United States "has directly linked the question of the Horn of Africa with the future of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks". It was, therefore, "anti-Soviet" and a "basically intolerable intention of crude blackmail". The paper also cursed the "wicked forces" "from the other side of the ocean" and mentioned Brezezinski by name that his "linkage" with the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks was a "shameless distortion" of the Soviet "Peace-loving principle" on the question of the Horn of Africa.

The battle of words between Moscow and Washington is going on. It reflects a facet of the contention between the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, and arouses concern among world public opinion.

#### SOVIET ENVOY MAKES 'HARSH' COMMENTS AGAINST SOMALIA

OW061451Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Report on PEOPLE'S DAILY 4 March international commentary: "A Harsh Tone"]

[Text] The commentary states: At a diplomatic reception in the Yemen Arab Republic, the Soviet Ambassador made these remarks to attending foreign envoys: "We must punish Somalia so that it will never forget this lesson." "It is inevitable that we will return to Somalia." "We are bound to subdue it." And so on and so forth. This harsh tone, in the same vein of the 18th or 19th century colonialists who invaded Africa, astonished the diplomats at the reception. A foreign press report said that the outlandish manner in which the Soviet ambassador expressed his hatred and contempt of the Somali people revealed the extent of the Kremlin's indignation.

The commentary continues: Somalia is an independent and sovereign state. The decision by Somalia to abrogate the Somali-Soviet friendship treaty and to expel Soviet experts was a matter purely within the scope of its sovereignty.

Being so, all the due punishment deserved by the Soviet Union, which had lorded over and done much harm to Somalia. Choked with anger, this Soviet ambassador even disregarded elementary diplomacy and put on an out-and-out social imperialist performance. This really indicated that clear judgment has been blinded by greed.

The commentary says: During a visit to Somalia, the esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai said: "The awakened African people are no longer the African people of the 19th century or of the early 20th century. Having suffered from enslavement, oppression, plunder and humiliation for generations, the African people have now stood up. They speak for themselves and act independently and are self-reliant."

The more Soviet social imperialism attempts to admonish the African people, the more it is severely rejected by the African people and driven out of African countries. The Soviets' hegemonist acts not only fail to subdue the African people but, on the contrary, it strengthens their antihegemonist struggle.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR ON SOVIET INTERFERENCE IN AFRICA

HK100040Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 1 Mar 78 p 6 HK

[Article by PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator: "The Source of Disturbance in Africa"]

[Text] People are increasingly paying attention to developments in Africa. Last November, Somalia abolished its "friendship treaty" with the Soviet Union. Recently, the Soviet Union launched a large-scale attack on the Horn of Africa with Soviet weapons and foreign troops. Many African countries have reiterated their opposition to foreign intervention in Africa. The United States, as well as such Western countries as France, West Germany and England, are expressing grave anxiety and concern over Soviet involvement in African affairs. These developments strikingly show that the fundamental contradictions in the area are intensified, that the Soviet Union and the United States are adopting different postures in contending for Africa, and that Soviet social imperialism, this new type of colonialism, in particular, is becoming the main source of disturbance in the African Continent.

In recent years an interesting change has taken place in Africa. While the old-line colonialists were forced to "withdraw" amidst the raging tides of African national liberation movements, the Soviet social colonialists have clambered over the continent, which has an area of over 30 million square kilometers. All serious disturbances in Africa in recent years, such as the Angolan incident in 1976, the Shaba incident in Zaire last year, and the present war in the Horn of Africa, were either caused by direct Soviet interference or created by it. According to a recent official U.S. announcement, there are 800 to 1,000 Soviet military advisers and 11,000 Cuban troops in this area, and the number is increasing daily. It is estimated that the quantity of arms shipped to the Horn by the Soviet Union in the past year is bigger than that shipped by the United States in the past 30 years. Like a mirror, the Horn of Africa is reflecting all the means taken by the Soviet Union for the control of Africa, means that are inconceivable to good and honest people.

The Soviet Union is supplying all kinds of weapons--from tanks, aircraft and guns to SAM missiles--to provoke and support wars in many places in Africa and conflicts among African countries. Apart from being a source for acquiring foreign exchange, the arms dumped on Africa by the new tsars are used to slaughter African people and control African countries.

The mercenaries dispatched by Moscow, including those recruited in Africa or other continents, have long occupied the land of African countries, invaded the territories of some countries and intervened in the disputes of some areas. A Kremlin-directed bloody tragedy in which the Soviet Union-hired and-armed Cubans or Africans are used to fight Africans is being staged by turn in some African countries.

Making use of treaties or other excuses, Moscow has gained control of a number of important strategic areas in Africa, including harbors and military bases. Its "military assistance" has become a tool for controlling other countries and subjugating people, and its "economic assistance" is invariably a means for plundering local natural resources.

The Soviet Union has repeatedly tried to overthrow the legal governments of some of the African countries and outrageously interfered in the internal affairs of others. Through the "KGB" and other means, it has reared pro-Soviet forces and organized **Fifth Columns** in many African states. Those who disobey will be attacked, overthrown or even murdered. The Soviet agencies abroad serve not only as intelligence stations but also as major bases for creating local disturbances.

Manipulating historic disputes among some of the African countries and divergent opinions in their struggle, the Soviet Union stirs up trouble and sows dissension among them. Furthermore, taking advantage of the national and tribal problems within a state and the different political factions, it calls the tune and plays one side against the other to further its own interests. The new tsars have become the chief culprits disrupting unity in Africa, within the independent African states and among the liberation organizations.

Why has the Soviet Union, this newly emerging imperialist country, in recent years intensified its attacks on strategically situated African countries and regions by pouring in huge amount of money, armaments and manpower or even frenziedly resorting to the force of arms? This question merits serious analysis and treatment in the current international political situation.

The Soviet social-imperialist system itself and the swelling of its military strength compel the Soviet Union to resort more and more to force and the threat of force as the principal means of pushing its offensive strategy, thus, its aggression and expansion abroad must be particularly frantic and adventurous. It can be clearly seen from the Angolan and Shaba incidents that in both cases it was the Soviet Union, or the armed force backed by the Soviet Union, that played the decisive role. Recently, for the sake of throwing Soviet arms and personnel into the Horn of Africa, the Soviet Union has opened up an emergency airlift corridor more than 10,000 kilometers long over the airspace of many countries and a maritime transportation passage. It has used 15 percent of its military air transportation capacity, demonstrated its "mobility" in carrying out military intervention in places far away from its home territory, and shocked world opinion. The Soviet Union, by its tendency of relying on modern "guns and swords" in the contention for hegemonism in Africa and its overbearing arrogance, has become a serious problem facing the African people and all the justice-upholding countries and people.

The elevation of Africa to an important position in the Kremlin's counterrevolutionary global strategy does not mean that there is any change in the strategic focus of its contention with the other superpower. On the contrary, it is an important move made by the Soviet Union in its contention for hegemonism in Europe. [paragraph continues]



With the stalemate in Europe between the two armies poised against each other, the Soviet Union has decided to strike first at the flanks of Europe. Africa has always been a key point in the vital sea routes of the Western countries--the Atlantic route around the Cape of Good Hope and the Indian Ocean route through the Suez Canal and the Red Sea. Everyone is aware that 70 percent of the strategic materials and 80 percent of the oil required by the West must pass through this sea artery, known as the "lifeline of the West." The control of this strategic area will not only enable the Soviet Union to gain a foothold in Africa but will also enable it to outflank Europe, control, and when necessary, cut the supply line to the West, and throw a strangle hold on America and Western Europe. This is what public opinion in the West calls the "breaking off strategy." Africa, with its rich natural resources and its value as a major source of raw materials and a market for the Western countries has long been coveted by the Soviet Union. By controlling Africa, the Soviet Union would obviously find itself in a superior position in its rivalry with the United States for the domination of Europe and the whole world. However, there is an argument in the West describing the Soviet action in Africa as only fishing in troubled waters without any fixed strategic targets. This clearly does not conform with reality. The Soviet strategy of annexing or controlling newly independent African countries, seizing strategic areas in the continent and encircling Europe from its flanks are parts of the overall strategy for stepping up its contention with the other superpower, and this is plain to everyone except the naive.

The appeasement trend and the spread of fear of the Soviet Union in the United States in recent years have whetted the Soviets greed for expansion. The seizure of strategically important Angola on the southern Atlantic coast by Soviet-paid mercenaries in 1976 was undoubtedly a grave act of the new tsars in their biggest armed expansion since their invasion of Czechoslovakia, yet it was described lightly in the United States as a "stabilizing influence" played by the Soviet-paid mercenaries in Angola. This can only embolden the Soviet Union to step up its aggressive deployment in Africa.

Simultaneous with their large-scale infiltration, invasion and expansion in Africa, the Soviet social colonialists also carried out a propaganda war on an impressive scale. The Soviet theory of African countries' "alliance with Soviet Union" and the theory of "coincidence of interests" are the new products they have vigorously peddled in recent years. They said that only by entering into an "alliance" with the Soviet Union can they guard against "imperialist intervention." Such deception is finding an increasingly diminishing market in Africa. The reason Egypt and Somalia abolished their "alliance," signed not too many years ago with the Soviet Union, is precisely because they have had enough of the aggression, interference and bullying from the Soviet social imperialists, and when conditions became intolerable, they had to take such peremptory actions. Facts have proved and will continue to prove that this Soviet-type "alliance" is synonymous with Soviet control and infiltration.

The Soviet leaders also said that the interests of the Soviet Union and Africa "coincide." This is only for the purpose of explaining that all Soviet actions in Africa are in the interests of the African people. Such high-sounding words might have deceived people a decade or so ago. At that time, appropriating the prestige of the first socialist state founded by Lenin, the new tsars loudly harped the tune of African national liberation, played themselves up as "natural ally" and step by step entered Africa. However, with the passing of time, cases of Russian "friends" bullying, invading and blackmailing African countries kept on appearing. This gave rise to suspicion, which grew. [paragraph continues]

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In recent years, more and more African people have become incensed and shocked by the evil Soviet deeds in Africa. They have become aware that under the honeyed words of "not seeking self-interests" and "coincidence" of Soviet-African interests, the Soviet Union is selling arms, dunning for repayment of debt, occupying bases, demanding special privileges, acting as an overlord, dispatching troops and advisers and playing the role of a warmonger. Today people can only sneer at the allegation that the interests of Soviet social imperialism "coincide" with those of the African people.

Moscow's rabid expansion and perverse actions in Africa have infuriated and awakened the African people to oppose it. Following the abolition of the Soviet-Egyptian "treaty of friendship and cooperation" the previous year, last year Sudan drove out all its Soviet military experts, Zaire dealt the Soviet mercenaries a head on blow, Somalia completely abolished the so-called "treaty of friendship and cooperation," Egypt deferred the repayment of its military debt to the Soviet Union incurred in recovering its territory and ordered the closure of the Soviet cultural center and the Soviet Embassy. In addition, the 14th session of the Organization for African Unity passed a resolution opposing foreign interference in African affairs and a treaty putting down mercenaries. All this fully demonstrates the lofty and indomitable spirit of the great African people and the people of other Third World countries to safeguard their national independence and national dignity. In the face of Soviet social imperialism with its formidable military machine, the African people have gotten rid of their superstition, and dare to say in anger: "Your method doesn't work!" The African people have gradually realized that the struggle against Soviet social imperialism is indivisible from the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, white racism and Zionism.

Today, cries against superpower interference, and in particular, for the expulsion of the Soviet Union from Africa, are resounding throughout the continent. This is an important sign of the new awakening of Africa and the sure guarantee of Africa standing up and advancing on the road of independent development.

Regardless of whether in Africa or in the whole world, colonialism has long become obsolete. Regardless of what disguise it may assume or what signboard it may carry, and regardless of whether it will resort to armed violence or hypocritical moralizing, it cannot make Soviet social imperialism become feasible or hold its own in the restive Africa which has risen. To rid themselves of the shackles of old colonialism, 300 million African people have advanced wave upon wave and paid a heavy price in blood not for the new tsars to fetter Africa again. It can be expected that the course to be taken by social colonialism from the beginning to complete collapse will be much shorter than that traversed by old-line colonialism. Over a 100 years had passed from the middle of the nineteenth century when Western colonialism invaded and carved up Africa on a large scale to the middle of the twentieth century when its complete collapse began. But in barely 20 years after Soviet social colonialism wormed its way into Africa, it is meeting tough resistance from the African countries. Time has changed, and the level of consciousness, organization and self-defense of the African people have also changed. From the coast of the Red Sea to the banks of the Congo River, the death knell is being tolled for Soviet social colonialism.

OPEC CONCERNED OVER U.S. DOLLAR DEVALUATION

OW080138Y Peking NCNA in English 1648 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Kuwait, 7 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates have called on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to take necessary measures to offset the effects of the devaluation of the U.S. dollar on their oil income.

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'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for cabinet affairs of Kuwait, told newsmen on March 2: "Kuwait has suffered a great loss in its revenues due to the dollar devaluation," as the bulk of its oil income is in U.S. dollars. The devaluation of the dollar has reportedly brought Kuwait a daily loss of more than one million dollars.

In an interview with a correspondent of the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-RAY AL-'AMM, Qatar Minister of Finance and Petroleum 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah al Thani pointed out that the 13 OPEC member states have lost 14,000 million dollars in income due to the devaluation. He called for immediate steps against further damage to the OPEC countries by the devaluation.

He also called for a common Gulf currency free from dollar devaluation or fall in its value and the setting up of a Gulf common market. He said: "The setting up of a Gulf common market is an important matter for which the Gulf countries should probe into and consult with each other."

S. S. Haimali, the United Arab Emirates' under secretary of the Ministry of Petroleum and Resources, told AL-RIYADH of Saudi Arabia on March 4 that "his country is for a common dollar substitute, provided the OPEC countries so desire." "His country is very much affected by the dollar devaluation," he added.

#### U.S. CHARGED WITH INFLUENCING LOW COFFEE PRICES

OW090124Y Peking NCNA in English 1609 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--Representatives of the six Central American countries began meeting in San Salvador yesterday to work out a strategy against the steeply downward trend in wholesale coffee prices on world markets, according to a report from San Salvador.

The current sharp decline cost Honduras alone five million U.S. dollars in the last 12 days. The six coffee producers, which had earlier decided to suspend sales on international markets, have on their agenda an agreement on a minimum acceptable coffee price, reportedly two dollars per pound.

The fluctuating wholesale price of the commodity plummeted from 2.5 dollars a pound last year to 1.8 dollars a pound last week. The United States is reportedly responsible for the unreasonably low price for coffee. A spokesman of the Mexican Coffee Institute said that the U.S. Agriculture Department's overestimation of the world's exportable coffee quantities has given rise to "pressures for lower prices for coffee beans on international markets".

The six countries meeting in San Salvador are El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

#### PRC REPRESENTATIVE ADDRESSES UN ESCAP CONFERENCE

OW092104Y Peking NCNA in English 1905 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--The establishment of a new international economic order represents the general trend and popular desire, which no force on Earth can frustrate, said Lu Tzu-po, chairman of the Chinese delegation to the 34th session of the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Thailand, in his statement at the meeting here today.

he said: The past year has also witnessed further progress in the struggle waged by the countries and peoples in the Asian-Pacific region to resist and oppose superpower monopoly, control and exploitation. They are playing a more important role in the struggle to eliminate the old and establish the new in the international economic field. The developing countries in the region have got united in various forms and made persevering efforts to safeguard their sovereignty over their natural resources, protect their economic rights and interests, improve their foreign trade conditions and increase their earnings from raw material exports.

Lu Tzu-po said: "Economic cooperation between the developing countries of the region and those of other regions is also expanding. The economic cooperation among developing countries is one based on equality and mutual benefit, on common interests and common goals, which is helpful to enhancing their collective self-reliance and their joint strength to resist superpower expansion and infiltration. This cooperation based on equality and mutual benefit has broad prospects."

He noted: "At the same time, economic contacts have further increased between the developing countries in the region and the developed countries such as Japan, Australia and New Zealand. So long as the principle of respect for sovereignty and equality, mutual benefit and that of facilitating the developing countries' independent development of their national economies are observed, such contacts may play a positive role in helping both sides increase their economic strength and shake off superpower control and resist superpower pressure."

"The old international economic order based on colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism is the biggest obstacle to the developing countries' endeavour to lift themselves from poverty and backwardness and develop their national economies. So long as this old order is not broken down the root-cause of poverty will remain and the economic gap between the poor and the rich will continue to widen. To get rid of imperialist and hegemonist exploitation, plunder and control and establish a just and equitable new international economic order is therefore the primary precondition for the people of the developing countries to build up their countries independently and make their national economies prosperous."

"The reform, which means abolishing the old and establishing the new in the field of international economic relations, is a serious struggle, as its fundamental goal is to break down the monopoly and eliminate exploitation in the international economic field and enable the Third World countries to enjoy full rights to take part in all decision-making in all international economic affairs and develop international economic relations on the basis of genuine equality. All this will inevitably affect the superpowers' economic hegemony and monopolistic interests and meet with their opposition and sabotage. This has been fully borne out by the struggles since the sixth special session of the UN General Assembly."

"One of the superpowers began by openly opposing the establishment of a new international economic order, and then refused to yield an inch in negotiations on a number of specific matters and obdurately upheld the old order though it no longer dared to voice open objection under the compelling circumstances."



Lu Tsiang-shan, the other superpower, has tried by all sorts of tricks to bring the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order within the orbit of its bid for world hegemony. Under the slogans of 'against discrimination' and 'taking the interests of all parties into account', it has sought 'equal opportunity' with the other, old-line superpower and demanded that the developing countries open their doors so that it may infiltrate and expand into them and push ahead with its economic hegemonism. Endlessly boasting about its 'aid' and 'trade', it wants developing countries in the Asian-Pacific region and elsewhere to establish 'significant economic and trade relations' with its 'Community' so as to draw them into its neocolonialist system of exploitation. It further tries by the worn-out hoaxes of 'detente' and 'disarmament' to lead the Third World countries astray from their struggle against exploitation and plunder. All this clearly points to the sinister motives behind all its economic and trade activities in the Asian-Pacific and other regions, and so it is highly necessary for the developing countries to heighten their vigilance against them."

Referring to the "international development strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade", he pointed out: "The implementation of this strategy in the past eight years has fully shown that such a strategy cannot be a guide for future action. We are now faced with the task of summing up the experience in the struggle for establishing a new international economic order over the past four years since the sixth special session of the General Assembly, defending and developing the gains of the struggle, and carrying on the struggle to the end."

He went on to say: Of late, our country has successfully held the Fifth National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. The Fifth National People's Congress announced that an all-round new long March has started toward the great goal of a modern and powerful socialist country. The Chinese people will make a greater contribution to humanity.

#### NORTH ASIA

##### JSP, OTHERS URGE EARLY SIGNING OF JAPAN-PRC TREATY

OW081717Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Ichio Asukata met with Prime Minister Fukuda here yesterday afternoon to urge him to make up his mind to conclude a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty at an early date.

During the meeting, according to Japanese press reports, Chairman Asukata said: "At present, the conclusion of a Japan-China treaty is beyond the discussion stage at working level; it hinges on the decision of Prime Minister Fukuda. The Japanese Government should conclude as early as possible the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with a clear-cut antihegemony clause, in accordance with the Japan-China joint statement." Asukata added: "If the Japanese Government takes the stand of including the antihegemony clause in the treaty context, it will have the cooperation of the Socialist Party."

Yoshio Watanabe, standing director of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association and president of the Japan Photographers Association, wrote in an article carried by the JAPAN-CHINA CULTURAL EXCHANGE, organ of the association, that "both situated in Asia, Japan and China are two countries with grave responsibilities for the peace and security in Asia."

"If they join hands on the road of advance, they will make contributions to world peace." It continues: "It is natural for a country genuinely cherishing peace to oppose hegemony of any other country or group of countries. The attempt of certain forces to utilise the hegemony issue to create dissension is precisely a hegemonic act." The article stresses: "The early conclusion of a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty with an antihegemony clause in the text is the basis for strengthening and developing the friendly relations between the two countries."

The KOMEI SHIMBUN points out in a recent editorial that Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has been irresolute over this issue since he took office. The editorial says: "It is a fact that the demand for a Japan-China peace and friendship treaty is mounting unprecedentedly. If Prime Minister Fukuda also holds that the time is ripe for opening the negotiations, then he should make up his mind to do so and work for the conclusion of the treaty." It says in conclusion: "We strongly demand once more that Prime Minister Fukuda make a decision to reopen the negotiations for the conclusion of a Japan-China friendship treaty and stop procrastinating."

#### YEN'S APPRECIATION WILL HINDER JAPANESE ECONOMY

OW092115Y Peking NCNA in English 1825 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Yen's Appreciation Brings Greater Difficulties to Japan's Economy--NCNA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--The exchange rate of the Japanese yen rose once again on international foreign exchange markets in the past few days. It reached a new high of 233.7 to the dollar on the Tokyo market in the noon session today, breaking the exchange rate of 240-odd yen to the dollar of the past months. The rate represented the yen's revaluation of about 31.7 percent over the December 1971 Smithsonian rate of 308.

Japanese officials have taken emergency measures to prevent the yen's continual appreciation. This morning, the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market bought 420 million dollars of foreign exchange.

The Japanese Government and the Bank of Japan are shocked by the drastic surge of the yen. Japanese newspapers estimate that it is hard to prevent a new hectic wave of yen buying despite the measures taken by the Bank of Japan. This would be a heavy blow to the Japanese economy.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN in an editorial today points out that the root cause of the drastic appreciation of the yen once again and its continuous instability on international foreign exchange markets lies in the U.S. intention to "purposefully curb the international competitive power of Japan and West Germany in their commodities."

Nobuya Hagura, vice-president of the Dai-Ichi Kangyo Bank of Japan, in a press statement today said that the rising exchange rate of the yen "will bring difficulties to Japan's export trade, and will be a serious problem for Japan's economy. The Japanese economy will inevitably be doomed to a crisis." He urged the Japanese Government to resolutely demand that the United States adopt an "all-out policy of defending the dollar". He said: Japan has accepted many U.S. demands on restricting the production of iron, steel and colour television sets. Japan must now frankly put its demands to the United States.

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NCNA CONTINUES REPORTAGE ON DPRK DELEGATIONS ABROAD

Pak Song-chol Departs Madagascar

OW052006Y Peking NCNA in English 1733 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Tananarive, 5 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Korean party and government delegation left Madagascar yesterday after a one-week visit to the country.

According to the national news agency of Madagascar, the delegation led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, signed with the Government of Madagascar on March 2 an agreement of principle on establishing airline liaison between the two countries. On February 28, Vice-President Pak Song-chol handed to the Government of Madagascar 100 tractors and 100 agricultural machines as a gift from President Kim Il-song to President Didier Ratsiraka.

President Ratsiraka received the Korean delegation on March 3, during which Vice-President Pak Song-chol handed to President Ratsiraka a personal letter from President Kim Il-song.

Begins Tanzania Visit

OW070235Y Peking NCNA in English 2242 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 5 Mar (HSINHUA)--A Korean party and government delegation led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), arrived here yesterday afternoon on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of Tanzania. The delegation was met at the airport by Tanzanian Vice-President Aboud Jumbe and Prime Minister E.M. Sokoine. Chinese Ambassador Liu Chun was also present.

In the evening, Vice-President Jumbe gave a banquet at the State House in honour of the distinguished Korean guests. Speaking at the banquet, Vice-President Pak Song-chol paid high tribute to the Tanzanian people's active support for the freedom and liberation struggle of the southern African people to completely eliminate imperialism, colonialism and racism.

Referring to the struggle for the reunification of Korea, he said: "With the active support of the world's progressive people, including the people of nonaligned countries, the Korean people will compel the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea, thwart the 'two Korea' plot of internal and external splittists, and surely accomplish the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland." Vice-President Jumbe also spoke at the banquet.

Departs Tanzania

OW101210Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Korean party and government delegation led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left here today after concluding its six-day official visit to Tanzania.

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During his stay, the vice-president paid a courtesy call on President Nyerere and presented him with a special message from President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Korean delegation also held official talks with Tanzanian Government leaders.

The Korean delegation was seen off at the airport by Tanzanian Vice-President Aboud Jumbe, Prime Minister Edward Sokoine and cabinet ministers. A statement issued by the Korean delegation before its departure expresses a pledge to develop and strengthen the friendly relations between Korea and Tanzania. It reiterates the active support of the Korean people for the just struggle being waged by people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against the racist minority regimes in this region.

#### Kong Chin-tae Visits Malaysia

OW052010Y Peking NCNA in English 1818 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, paid a visit to Malaysia from February 28 to March 4, according to a Kuala Lumpur report.

During his visit to the country, the Korean vice-premier called on Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn. They held talks on bilateral relations and international issues. Meeting with Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed yesterday, the Korean vice-premier expressed support for Malaysia's policy of making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. The Malaysian deputy prime minister said that Malaysia, on her part, supports the policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in solving the problem of reunification by the Korean people themselves. He added that the governments of the two countries agreed to sign a trade agreement so as to conduct trade directly.

#### Stops in Peking

OW100758Y Peking NCNA in English 0745 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and his party stopped over in Peking this morning on their way home after visits abroad. Greeting and seeing off Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae at the airport were Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

#### Kang Yang-uk Visits Nepal

OW091720Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Katmandu, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vice-President Kang Yang-uk of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited Nepal from March 3 to 8 at the invitation of Nepalese Prime Minister K.N. Bista.

During his stay in Nepal, the Korean vice-president was received by King Birendra of Nepal and had talks with Prime Minister Bista on bilateral relations and international issues. At a reception in honour of the Korean vice-president, the Nepalese prime minister reiterated that Nepal supports peaceful reunification of Korea without any outside interference. He said: "Nepal is firmly committed to the principles and policy of nonalignment. We have consistently pursued the ideals of Panchashila and the Bangdung spirit."



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Vice-President Kang Yang-uk, in his speech, expressed support to King Birendra's proposal that Nepal be declared a zone of peace. He said: "The two countries, though far apart geographically, have formed friendly relations on the same road of struggle against imperialism and colonialism and in defence of independence." He said: "Nepal and the DPRK standing in the same ranks of nonalignment will, in the future, firmly unite with and assist each other on the road of building a new independent and prosperous society."

#### SOUTH ASIA

##### THAI PRIME MINISTER ANNOUNCES PLANS TO VISIT IN MARCH

OW071501Y Peking NCNA in English 1356 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 6 Mar (HSINHUA)--Kriangsak Chamanan, prime minister of Thailand, attended a banquet given by the Thailand-China Friendship Association here this evening in honour of the visiting Kwangtung Junior Acrobatic Troupe of China.

He said at the banquet: "I am going to visit China at the end of March, bringing the Thai people's fine feelings to the Chinese people. My visit will further consolidate the close relations already established between the two peoples." The prime minister, who is also honorary chairman of the friendship association, said the acrobatic troupe's visit to Thailand was a great success in promoting friendly relations between Thailand and China.

Also present at the banquet were Chatichai Choonhavan, chairman of the Thailand-China Friendship Association, all vice-chairmen of the association and Anu Romayamond, secretary general of the olympic committee of Thailand. Lu Tsu-po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, was also present.

Chatichai Choonhavan, Lu Tsu-po and leader of the Chinese acrobatic troupe Hua Chia also spoke at the banquet. They all hoped that friendly contacts between the two peoples would continue for the enhancement of mutual understanding and friendship. At the banquet, the Chinese troupe performed some acrobatic items and played Chinese and Thai music. Chairman Chatichai invited the Chinese guests to join in Thai folk dances at the banquet hall when Thai music was played.

##### VIETNAM'S PHAM VAN DONG CONCLUDES SOUTH ASIAN TOUR

#### India Visit

OW021812Y Peking NCNA in English 1750 GMT 2 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 2 Mar (HSINHUA)--Pham Van Dong, premier of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, paid an official visit to India from February 24 to March 2, according to a report from New Delhi.

Indian President N.S. Reddy, Vice-President B.D. Jatti and Prime Minister Morarji Desai met with the Vietnamese premier on separate occasions. Prime Minister Desai and Premier Pham Van Dong held talks on bilateral relations and international issues.

During the visit, the two sides signed agreements on cooperation in science and technology, agricultural research, trade and economy and on credit. India will provide Vietnam with a credit of some 44 million U.S. dollars and lend it 300,000 tons of wheat, according to the Indian SAMACHAR news agency.

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### Sri Lanka Visit

OW05020Y Peking NCNA in English 1730 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 5 Mar (HSINHUA)--Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong left here for home today after concluding a four-day visit to Sri Lanka. The Vietnamese prime minister held talks with Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene and Prime Minister Ranasinghe Premadasa on matters of bilateral relations and the international situation.

A joint communique published at the end of the visit said the two leaders of Vietnam and Sri Lanka reaffirmed their commitment to the policy of nonalignment and agreed to continue to work together towards the development of this policy. The communique pledged support for and solidarity with the liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Trade and cultural agreements were signed between the two countries on March 3. The trade agreement was signed by Vietnam's Foreign Trade Minister Dang Viet Chau and Sri Lanka's Minister of Trade Lalith Athulathmudali. The cultural agreement was signed by Vietnam's Acting Chairman for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Vu Quoc Uy and Sri Lanka's Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Ranil Wickremasinghe.

### EUROPE

ROMANIA'S GIOSAN, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN NANKING

OW092130Y Peking NCNA in English 1957 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Nanking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Giosan, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and the delegation of the Grand National Assembly he is leading arrived here from Peking by special plane this morning. The delegation was accompanied by Tan Chen-lin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The Romanian comrades were honoured at a banquet this evening given by the Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Vice-Chairman Tan Chen-lin attended. In his toast, Hu Hung, vice-chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, expressed welcome to the delegation.

Chairman Giosan spoke highly of Romania-China friendship. He said: Our delegation had the honour to meet Chairman Hua Kuo-feng yesterday and we are very happy to have had a cordial meeting with Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the NPC Standing Committee the day before yesterday. We hold that the welcome shown to us by the leading comrades of the Chinese party and government symbolizes the constant development of friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Romania and China.

When the Romanian comrades arrived in Nanking this morning, they were welcomed at the airport by Vice-Chairman Hu Hung, Chu Chiang, chairman of the Nanking City Revolutionary Committee, Wu Shih-hung, deputy commander of the Nanking units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Chou Po-fan, vice-chairman of the Nanking City Revolutionary Committee. Some children presented the guests with flowers.

In the company of Vice Chairman Hu Hung, the Romanian comrades today visited the Mei Yuan new village, the site of the Chinese Communist Party delegation led by Comrade Chou En-lai and Tung Pi-wu during the revolutionary war years.

They also visited the Yangtze River Bridge and an observatory, and attended a performance by Nanking children. With the delegation on its visit to Nanking was Ion Dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the Romanian Embassy.

NCNA CITES SCINTEIA ARTICLE PRAISING CHOU EN-LAI

OW082234Y Peking NCNA in English 1639 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--"The name of Chou En-lai is closely connected with the whole struggle of the Chinese people under the leadership of the Communist Party against imperialist domination and domestic reactionaries and for national and social emancipation and fulfilment of their aspirations for independent development and progress," writes an article in the paper SCINTEIA here yesterday commemorating Premier Chou En-lai's 80th birthday.

It adds: "Since his youth, he had taken part in the Chinese people's cause against imperialism and feudalism and made valuable contributions to the founding of the Chinese Communist Party and its subsequent growth." It notes that in the past few days, the Chinese people and friends of socialist China paid homage to the memory of this long-tested revolutionary and distinguished leader of the Chinese party and state. "For a very long period Chou En-lai had been the premier of the State Council and Mao Tsetung's close comrade in arms. He was a fighter of the first rank in the international communist movement and workers' movement."

The late Chinese premier, the article goes on, "had played an active part in founding the People's Liberation Army, defending the revolutionary bases and organizing and guiding the protracted, heroic and soul-stirring armed struggle against imperialism and foreign aggression and for the overthrow of feudalism and the reactionary Kuomintang rule. With political farsightedness and supreme loyalty, he contributed to the historic victory won by the Chinese people--the proclamation of the People's Republic of China in October 1949.

"In his subsequent offices of leadership, as premier of the State Council, chairman of the National Committee of the People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, he again displayed the same dedication to revolution, selflessness and fervour and played his part in unfolding the new democratic revolution, leading his people in the magnificent cause of uprooting the vices left over from the imperialist domination, breaking the age-old socioeconomic structure and building a new society and a new China.

"Having won their freedom and charting their own future, the Chinese people, led by the Communist Party with Chairman Mao Tsetung at the helm, fought stoutly, radically changed the face of their country and markedly raised their living standard after scoring great successes in socialist industrialization, agricultural development and the flourishing of science and culture. Chou En-lai's contribution to all this was momentous.

"Chou En-lai had also showed himself a commanding diplomat, unswervingly striving to broaden the international ties of the People's Republic of China, promoting a new relationship of equality and mutual respect among the world people, expanding the great revolutionary anti-imperialist front and bringing about the triumph of socialist ideology and world peace.

"In the death of Chou En-lai on January 8, 1976, the Chinese people and the communist movement, the workers' movement and the progressive forces of the world suffered a tremendous loss. Chou En-lai had dedicated his whole life to the progress and well-being of the Chinese people and to the cause of peace and freedom of the world people."

The Romanian people, the article says, join the Chinese people and the progressive forces of the world in honouring the memory of the late Premier Chou En-lai, great friend of theirs, who visited and achieved a factual understanding of their country in 1966. Through his activity, he had made a supreme contribution to the steady advance of friendship and cooperation between the Chinese and the Romanian Communist parties and between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Romania.

"The visit to China of the Romanian party and government delegation led by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in 1971 and his talks with Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai represented a shining page in the annals of Romanian-Chinese relations and opened up new, broad vistas for cooperation between the two countries, the two parties and the two peoples," the article writes.

Drawing attention to the further progress of the relations between the two countries in recent years, the article says: "Cooperation between the two countries has been steadily increasing in their efforts to solve the contemporary major problems in the interest of all peoples, oppose the imperialist policy of domination and order-issuing and work for the realization of the wishes of all peoples for freedom and independence and for the establishment of a better and more just world."

The article points out that "the messages of greetings exchanged not long ago between Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the People's Republic of China, show vividly the continued advance of the many-sided and friendly relations between Romania and China."

Concluding, the article declares: "The Romanian people have just learned with keen interest of the important resolutions passed by the session of the National People's Congress of China. The resolutions call for the unflinching implementation of the line laid down at the 11th party congress and fulfillment of the indices of the 10-year plan for economic development to attain the historic goal--making China a great and powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and bring it to the forefront of the countries of the world by the end of this century. Our people fervently wish the friendly Chinese people new and more spectacular victories in fulfilling the tasks in building socialism--a cause to which Chou En-lai had devoted his whole life."

BELGIAN M-L PARTY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 'MANIFESTO'

OW070427Y Peking NCNA in English 0008 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 5 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium held a commemorative meeting here yesterday to mark the 130th anniversary of the publication of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party", a brilliant historical document of the international communist movement prepared by Marx and Engels in Brussels at the beginning of 1848.



More than 400 leaders and representatives of Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations from six West European countries attended the meeting. At the tribune of the meeting were the portraits of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Tsetung. On a streamer was inscribed "Workers of All Countries, Unite!"--the great call issued by Marx and Engels in the manifesto.

In his speech at the meeting, Fernand Lefebvre, first secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Party of Belgium, said: "What an uncommon road has been traversed in the past 130 years! The small ranks of communists have expanded." Marxist-Leninist parties and organizations "are coming into being and growing. They have vitality. They possess the future."

He pointed out that one of the most fundamental characteristics of the communists is proletarian internationalism. There is a Red line which links the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" by Marx and Engels with the theory of the three worlds elaborated by Chairman Mao, he added.

Speaking at the meeting, Charles Doerner, secretary of the Political Bureau of the Communist League of Luxembourg, said: "The manifesto is of tremendous importance to the international communist movement and up till now it remains the base of our revolutionary activities." He said: "For every stage of the world revolution there has to be a concrete strategic concept at the level of world politics. At present, this concept is embodied in the theory of the three worlds elaborated by Chairman Mao."

Chris Burford, chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Communist League of Britain, also addressed the meeting. He pointed out that the principle of proletarian internationalism as expounded in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" "now asserts itself with the same force in Chairman Mao's great theory on the differentiation of the three worlds." "The theory of the three worlds provides for us a very clear orientation in the complex international class struggle," he added.

Secretary of the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands C. Petersen said at the meeting: "The publication of the 'Manifesto of the Communist Party' 130 years ago, the Great October Revolution 60 years ago and the publication of Mao Tsetung's theory of the three worlds--each and every one of these events has propelled history by leaps and bounds."

Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Germany Christian Semler said: "Chairman Mao's theory of the differentiation of the three worlds enables us to make an analysis of international class forces in accordance with the proletarian viewpoint and opens for us the way towards formulating our strategy for the socialist revolution."

Political leader of the French journal L'HUMANITE ROUGE Jacques Jurquet said at the meeting that the theory of the three worlds is theoretically based on the basic analysis of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party". "Those who fail to perceive the links between the theory of the three worlds and the 'Manifesto of the Communist Party', whose ideas were enriched by Lenin in 1920, cannot possess a correct understanding of the proletarian strategy for the present-day world revolution", he added.

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VICE FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS BANQUET FOR FRENCH DELEGATION

OW092142Y Peking NCNA in English 1518 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Lin Lin, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a French exhibition delegation. Leader of the delegation is Louis Joxe, president of the French Association of Artistic Activities, and deputy leader is Andre Burgaud, director of the association. The exhibition of 19th century paintings of rural landscape is scheduled to open tomorrow.

Among the guests at the banquet were French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud and his wife. Present were Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Wang Yeh-chiu, director of the State Administrative Bureau of Museums and Archaeological Data, as well as noted painters Hua Chun-wu, Wu Tso-jen and Chang Ting.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

AS-SADAT EXPRESSES CONCERN OVER RHODESIAN AGGRESSION

OW092305Y Peking NCNA in English 2022 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat expressed extreme concern over the aggression against Zambia by the racist regime of Rhodesia, according to press reports here today. The Egyptian president instructed his Foreign Minister Muhammad Ibrahim Kamil, to take immediate measures and, together with other members of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), support the Republic of Zambia in its struggle against the aggression.

It is reported that the foreign minister sent an urgent message to his Zambian counterpart yesterday, expressing Egypt's great concern over the flagrant Rhodesian aggression on Zambia and its solidarity with Zambia in face of this aggression. A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said that Minister Kamil had instructed Egypt's permanent delegate to the UN and ambassador to Ethiopia to have contacts with African missions so as to consider taking measures to put an end to the Rhodesian attacks on Zambia and other African frontline countries. Such an aggression is a flagrant challenge to all African countries, he said, adding that it should be resolutely counterattacked in accordance with the Charter of the OAU.

HUANG HUA MEETS WITH NEW LIBERIAN CHARGE

OW091347Y Peking NCNA in English 1239 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua today met with Barbington David, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Republic of Liberia in China.

RHODESIAN ATTACKS ON NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES CONDEMNED

OW091725Y Peking NCNA in English 1709 GMT 9 Feb 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent: "Smith Gambles Again in Raiding Zambia"]

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--Recently, the Rhodesian racist regime under Ian Smith has committed repeated assaults on the frontline countries in southern Africa.

On February 2, 1977, an incursion into Botswana's territory resulted in the death or wounding of many of Botswana's people and members of its armed forces. On March 6, the Rhodesian Government launched a large-scale attack on Zambia by air and ground troops, thus seriously encroaching upon Zambia's sovereignty. This last attack is further evidence of the Smith regime's violation of international principles and challenge to the people of Africa. These aggressive acts committed by the Smith regime are sternly condemned by public opinion in Africa and the world at large. These two invasions, committed within one week, were intended to coerce Botswana and Zambia to withdraw their support from the Zimbabwean people's struggle for national independence against the Rhodesian regime.

It is, however, in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) for frontline countries in southern Africa and other African states to extend support to the people of Zimbabwe. The support is their duty for the complete liberation of all Africa. These acts of aggression by the Smith regime will only serve to further rouse the indignation of the African countries and cause them to strengthen their common struggle against racism.

While making threats of force against the frontline countries, the Smith regime is also increasing its political deception of the Zimbabwean people. In flagrant defiance of the opposition of the OAU Ministerial Council, Ian Smith signed on March 3 the "internal settlement" "agreement". This "agreement" not only preserves the political and economic privileges of the white minority but also "legalizes" the Smith racist rule under the guise of "majority government". This is a vain attempt to entice and force the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front to deviate from its struggle for independence and freedom.

In its worsening situation, the Smith regime has chosen to practise "dual tactics" in a vain bid to remain in power. On the African Continent today, there are only Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa and a few other areas still to be liberated. The armed struggles in Zimbabwe and Namibia and the mass movement in South Africa are undermining the reactionary regimes of Smith and Vorster. So notorious and unpopular are the two racist regimes that even Britain, the United States and other Western countries, in their proposals for solving the problems of Zimbabwe and Namibia, are compelled to demand that Ian Smith step down, that Vorster withdraw his troops from Namibia and that the independence of the two areas be established before the end of this year. Under the present circumstances, Smith is going out of his way to prolong his reactionary rule and preserve the interests and privileges of the white minority.

The risky action taken by Smith is indissolubly linked with the competition which exists in southern Africa between the two superpowers. Southern Africa is increasingly becoming a focus for competition, since the two superpowers, especially the Soviet Union, are infiltrating this region. The Washington POST in an article on March 1 pointed out that "the Kremlin does have a grand strategy for Africa." "It certainly tried and hoped to be able to hang on to both Somalia and Ethiopia and then to move on to establish Moscow's influence in Rhodesia by exploiting the conflict there, and then to use that as a stepping stone to South Africa itself."

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People cannot but notice that it was the two superpowers<sup>1</sup>, particularly the Soviet Union's interference, which gave Smith the chance to take these gambles and made the Zimbabwe situation more acute and complicate. The extension of Soviet influence to this region will bring suffering to the people in southern Africa. What has happened in Angola and the Horn of Africa serves as a warning to the African people at large of the consequences of social imperialism.

#### HUANG HUA MEETS WITH SOMALI INFORMATION MINISTER

OW100756Y Peking NCNA in English 0747 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua met with Abdi Kassim Salad Hassan, leader of the visiting Somali press delegation and minister of information and national guidance, here this morning. The two ministers had a cordial and friendly talk.

Somali Ambassador to China Mohamed Ismail Kahin was present. Present on the Chinese side were Ku Wen-hua, deputy director of the Central Broadcasting Administration, and Li Heng, deputy director of the African Affairs Department in the Foreign Ministry.

#### SUDAN CELEBRATES 6TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONAL UNITY

OW041638Y Peking NCNA in English 1513 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 3 Mar (HSINHUA)--A mammoth mass rally was held today in Damazein, capital of the Blue Nile Province of Sudan, to celebrate the 6th anniversary of national unity, according to the SUDAN NEWS AGENCY.

In his speech at the rally, President Numayri called on the Sudanese people to consolidate and defend the unity of the country and condemned Soviet interference in Africa. He pointed out, "The first step to bring about peace in Africa is to put an end to Soviet existence in and make Cuban troops withdraw from the continent." "So long as there exists foreign interference, there is no peace in Africa," he added.

"While we in Sudan are celebrating the 6th anniversary of national unity," the Sudanese president said, "a foreign power is splitting African ranks, interfering with the sovereignty of African countries and instigating African brothers to kill each other." "We declare loudly that foreign powers must withdraw from Africa. The solidarity and progress of the African people and the stability in the African region can't be achieved without the withdrawal of foreign powers."

He pointed out: "A great number of aircraft, tanks and rockets which are being transported into Africa can but pour oil over the flames which are burning up solidarity, progress and stability on the African Continent."

President Numayri announced: "Sudan will make every effort to bring about peace, stability and solidarity in Africa." "Sudan is also prepared to make every effort to stop the bloody conflict between Somalia and Ethiopia."

After reviewing the achievements his country has made in the past six years, the president said: "The facts of national unity, stability and peace in Sudan give a big slap on the face of that big power which claims to be in the service of the interests of the world people, but actually undermines the solidarity of the peoples of all countries."



UGANDA INDUSTRIAL TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVED

OW092117Y Peking NCNA in English 1509 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--An industrial and trade delegation from Uganda led by G.W. Kabaziguruka, deputy secretary of finance, arrived in Peking by air today. It was greeted at the airport by Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade, and J.K. Agard, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Ugandan Embassy here.

## WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEAGUE (M-L) CONVENES CONGRESS

OW080202Y Peking NCNA in English 1903 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Ottawa, 6 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Canadian Communist League (Marxist-Leninist) held its second national congress in February at which a political report of the Central Committee was unanimously adopted, says a communique of the congress carried in the latest issue of the biweekly FORGE.

On the international situation, the political report said: "The league reaffirmed its total support for the brilliant strategic concept of the division of the world in three formulated by Chairman Mao Tsetung. This theory is the proletarian class position on the international situation today. It is a powerful weapon which permits the world proletariat to distinguish between its friends and its enemies and to build up the widest united front of all peoples and countries of the world against the two superpowers, the main enemies of humanity." The report denounced the virulent attacks by the modern revisionists, with the Soviet Union as ring-leader, and by opportunists of all kinds, on the three worlds theory. It pointed out: "All these attacks serve only one purpose, to sabotage the struggle of the world proletariat against imperialism and reaction.

The report stressed the league's "firm and unshakable support for socialist China and the Communist Party of China under the wise leadership of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and saluted the accomplishments of the 11th Congress of the CCP and the smashing of the counterrevolutionary 'gang of four'." It affirmed its support for Democratic Kampuchea as a new socialist country.

It pointed to "the need to prepare and educate the Canadian people of the growing danger of world war. The next world war caused by the frenetic rivalry between the two superpowers, of which Soviet social imperialism is the most aggressive and the main source of war, is inevitable. But the war is not imminent, but can be delayed by the concerted actions of the world's peoples in the united front against the superpowers' war preparations." The report said in conclusion: "In Canada, we must fight the domination and threats of both superpowers, particularly U.S. imperialism, and struggle to safeguard Canada's independence.

GUYANA WOMEN VOICE SUPPORT FOR OPPRESSED NATIONS

OW092157Y Peking NCNA in English 1812 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Georgetown, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--The Guyana Women's Revolutionary Socialist Movement (WRSM) yesterday issued a statement pledging greater efforts with women in other Third World countries for the liberation of the oppressed nations.

An arm of the ruling People's National Congress, the WRSN declared on the eve of the "March 8" International Working Women's Day: "It is the primary task of women to spearhead the movement for women's liberation." But "no woman can be truly free until her country is free. We therefore acknowledge the contribution made by liberation movements throughout the world to this gigantic struggle for equality".

The statement added: "We join in solidarity with our sisters in other parts of the world who are struggling to be free." In particular, it expressed continued support for the women of Namibia and Zimbabwe in their struggle for human dignity and the right to live.

#### TORRIJOS SPEAKS ON CANAL ISSUE AT WOMEN'S DAY RALLY

OW091730Y Peking NCNA in English 1704 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Panama City, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--More than 20,000 Panamanian women today expressed the determination to work for the recovery of national sovereignty over the Canal Zone and strongly demanded that the U.S. Senate speed up the ratification of the new canal treaties. They were meeting in celebration of the "March 8" International Working Women's Day.

They carried large numbers of national flags and placards which read: "Panamanian women support the canal treaties because they restore the hurt dignity", "Women fight alongside men so that Panama marches forward" and "Panamanian women want ratification of the canal treaties". "American colony, no!" and other patriotic songs as well as the national anthem resounded through the skies.

Omar Torrijos, head of the Panamanian Government, addressed the rally. He declared that "the people remain prepared to make whatever sacrifice" out of their determination to reestablish sovereignty over the Canal Zone. "The moment will come when there is only one flag and when the Panamanians do not have to be faced with the presence of uninvited troops," he declared. General Torrijos severely denounced certain U.S. senators for "continuing to insult the dignity of those who refuse to truckle to the predominant force". Panama will become "an integrated country, a free country", he declared.

Leaders of organizations of women, students and trade unions also addressed the meeting. One from the Federation of Panamanian Women called for the integration of the women's struggle with the general struggle for national sovereignty.

The participants paraded through the main streets after the rally.

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SHANGHAI PARTY OFFICIAL RECALLS TAIWAN UPRISING

OWO61117Y Fukien Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0230 GMT 5 Mar 78 OW

[Speech by Chang Cheng-tsung, responsible member of the United Front Work Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee at a 28 February meeting in Shanghai marking the 31st anniversary of the "28 February" uprising by the Taiwan people--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Compatriots, friends and comrades: On this day 31 years ago, the people of Taiwan, inspired by the call from great leader and teacher Chairman Mao to greet the new high tide of the Chinese Revolution, launched a valiant "28 February" armed uprising in close coordination with the war of liberation which had swept the mainland of the motherland at that time, dealing a telling blow to the reactionary rule of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. At that time, the CCP Central Committee, through the radio station in northern Shensi, broadcast a LIBERATION DAILY editorial which said: "The people of Taiwan were forced by the Chiang Kai-shek clique to initiate this armed struggle in self-defense. It is necessary, just and correct."

The enemy of the people, Chiang Kai-shek, ruthlessly suppressed the uprising and turned Taiwan into a monster-teeming and loathsome hell. According to incomplete statistics, within one month thousands of Taiwan compatriots were killed by Chiang Kai-shek, from Keelung to Pingtung. Despite this merciless butchering of the Taiwan people by the Chiang clique, the Taiwan people were not conquered. The embers of the "28 February" uprising have not been extinguished even today. For the past 31 years, the patriotic struggle waged by the Taiwan people against the Chiang clique is becoming more and more powerful.

Thirty-one years have passed. Profound changes have taken place in our great motherland. China has entered a new stage of development in socialist revolution and construction. China is forging ahead and building a powerful socialist nation with the four modernizations. Today's meeting marking the anniversary of the "28 February" uprising is being held under this favorable situation.

Inheriting Chairman Mao's behest, Chairman Hua has more than once reaffirmed our determination to liberate Taiwan. In his political report delivered at the 11th National CCP Congress, Chairman Hua said: "The United States must sever its so-called diplomatic relations with the Chiang clique, remove all of its armed forces and military installations from Taiwan and the Taiwan Straits area and abrogate its so-called 'mutual defense treaty' with the Chiang clique. Taiwan province is China's sacred territory. We are determined to liberate Taiwan. When and how is entirely China's internal affair, which brooks no foreign interference whatsoever."

A handful of anticommunist and anti-China diehards in the world, collaborating with a few national scums in Taiwan, vainly attempted to split China by upholding "two Chinas," "one China and one Taiwan," "one China, two governments" and "the independence of Taiwan." They will never succeed. They are doomed to failure. Since ancient times, Taiwan has been an inalienable part of China's sacred territory. The Taiwan people are our flesh-and-blood kinsmen.

We warmly welcome more Taiwan compatriots and patriotic Overseas Chinese to visit their relatives and friends on the mainland of the motherland, and participate in various activities and China's socialist construction. We are convinced the Taiwan people will continue the glorious tradition of opposing the Chiang clique and cherishing the motherland, and unite as one with the people of all nationalities throughout the country to contribute to the sacred cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

Compatriots, friends and comrades: At present the situation at home and abroad is fine.

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Under this favorable situation, we must prepare for the liberation of Taiwan. Let us rally still closer around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, raise high Chairman Mao's great banner, continue our Long March under the command of wise leader Chairman Hua, and strive to build China into a powerful modern socialist country, dedicating ourselves to the cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

#### KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE CALLS FOR LIBERATION OF TAIWAN

HK091500Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 27 Feb 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Li Chun-ching (2621 4783 7230): Hope is Pinned on the People of Taiwan"]

[Text] At this time when we have achieved initial success in grasping the key link in running the country well, as advocated by Chairman Hua, the Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC were summoned with unprecedented festivity. The whole world can see this is a high tide of advance in the new stage of development in Chinese history.

People round the world see a great unity of all nationalities throughout China. The Chinese people are united as one man, Unity is strength. The strength of 800 million people welded together can remove mountains and drain seas and push the wheel of history forward.

The ancient country has put on a new look and the sun is shining brightly. The industrious and intelligent Chinese people are seething with enthusiasm. They are waging a battle against nature. A powerful modern socialist country is like the rising sun giving out dazzling radiance.

If there is any place in China still overshadowed by dark clouds, it is Taiwan. Taiwan must be liberated. Can dark rule last long? Aside from animals like rats, are there people who like the dark? Whoever opposes the liberation of Taiwan will be smashed by the sword of righteousness. Whoever is skeptical about the liberation of Taiwan will only bring shame upon himself and make a serious mistake.

How should we liberate Taiwan? It is entirely a matter of sovereign rights on the part of our country. No foreign country has any right to interfere. The people of Taiwan shoulder great responsibilities in the cause of liberating Taiwan. Doubtlessly, the motherland is enthusiastically making full preparations for the liberation of Taiwan. Chairman Hua has time and again called upon us to join the people of Taiwan in liberating Taiwan. Vice Chairman Yeh also recently pointed out that hope is pinned on the people of Taiwan. This is the party's and the state's highest appraisal of the Taiwan people's revolutionary tradition. This also is the greatest confidence in and support for the Taiwan people. This is a noble mission which should be turned into a source of strength.

We have learned that the Taiwan people have not forfeited the hopes of the motherland and that the Taiwan people's patriotic struggle is making steady progress. An unprecedentedly large number of Taiwan compatriots in mainland China are taking part in the two great occasions as delegates to the NPC and as members of the CPPCC. This is a tremendous glory for the Taiwan people. In great excitement, we are determined to rally round the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and contribute all our efforts to the liberation of Taiwan.



WEI KUO-CHING REPORT EXPLAINS REVISIONS IN CPPCC CONSTITUTION

OW100430Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1434 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Apparent text of 3 March report by Wei Kuo-ching at the first session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee: "Explanations on Revisions in the CPPCC Constitution"]

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar--Members of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee: "The CPPCC Constitution (revised draft)," which has now been submitted to the session for discussion, adheres to the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the basic principles laid down in the PRC Constitution. It went through repeated consultation and discussion in all quarters and was adopted in principle by the Standing Committee of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee. The chapter of the former CPPCC Constitution's "General Program" was revised, and necessary revisions were made in the chapter of the "General Organizational Principles." Added to the former constitution is a chapter on the general working principles.

Entrusted by the Standing Committee of the Fourth CPPCC National Committee, I will now make some explanations of revisions in the CPPCC Constitution (draft).

1. On the Nature and Role of the CPPCC

Under the leadership of the CCP, the CPPCC is a revolutionary united front organization founded personally by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao Tsetung. In its "General Program," the constitution explicitly defines the nature of the CPPCC. It is followed by a description of the important role played by the CPPCC under the leadership of Chairman Mao and his close comrade-in-arms Premier Chou En-lai in our country's socialist revolution and construction in the past 2 decades and more.

We all know well that Chairman Mao's theory, line, principles and policies on the united front are an important part of Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The revolutionary united front founded personally by Chairman Mao is a charm which assures victory over the enemy. Our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai firmly implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and was outstanding at it, making immortal contributions to the establishment and development of the united front and setting a brilliant example for us.

Proceeding from their counterrevolutionary aim of usurping party and state power, the antiparty "gang of four" of Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching and Yao Wen-yuan tampered in every way with Chairman Mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and completely reversed the relationship between the enemy and ourselves in the historical stage of socialism. They wantonly trampled on the party's united front policy and did their utmost to disintegrate the revolutionary united front politically, ideologically and organizationally. Their criminal counterrevolutionary activities were opposed and resisted by the cadres and masses both inside and outside the party.

Since the founding of the PRC, Chairman Mao's concept of the united front has been very popular among the people and has been deeprooted in their minds. Despite interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in particular, Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line has always remained predominant in our united front work. We must clear away the "gang of four's" pernicious influence, inherit and carry forward the rich thoughts which Chairman Mao has left us on the question of developing the united front and perform CPPCC work well so that it continues to be a positive factor in our political life.

## 2. On the Tasks of the CPPCC

Wise leader Chairman Hua is the successor selected by Chairman Mao himself and is the latter's good student. At a crucial moment at which the "gang of four" were plotting to usurp supreme party and state leadership, Chairman Hua, carrying out Chairman Mao's behests, led the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country in smashing this counterrevolutionary conspiratorial group with a single blow. The great victory in smashing the "gang of four" marks the beginning of a new period of development in our country's socialist revolution and construction. The 11th National CCP Congress, which was held last year, laid down a Marxist line for us. In accordance with this line, the first session of the Fifth NPC has set forth the general task for the people of the whole country in the new period.

In its "General Program," the CPPCC Constitution (revised draft) explicitly stipulates that "in accordance with the general task, the CPPCC should strengthen the great unity of people of all nationalities throughout the country; develop the revolutionary united front led by the working class, based on the worker-peasant alliance and uniting the large numbers of intellectuals and other working people, patriotic democratic parties, patriotic personages, our compatriots in and from Taiwan, Hong Kong and Macao, and our countrymen residing abroad; unite all the forces that can be united, mobilize all positive factors, turn negative factors into positive ones as far as possible and oppose our enemies at home and abroad; further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat; and strive to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state by the end of the century."

To build our country into a great, powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology is a long-cherished ideal of our people. It is the behest of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and many revolutionary martyrs. Further developing and strengthening the revolutionary united front is also an important condition for fulfilling this great yet arduous task.

We should continue implementing the principle of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision with the patriotic democratic parties and use their enthusiasm in the service of socialism. It is necessary to unite with, educate and remold the intellectuals and give full scope to their positive role in socialist revolution and construction so they can make greater contributions to the four modernizations. It is imperative to continue implementing the principles and policies of step-by-step eliminating the national bourgeoisie and remolding them as persons, encouraging them to continue along the road of accepting socialist transformation and to do their share in socialist construction. We hope everyone will act as Premier Chou said: One should learn and remold oneself as long as one lives and continue to make new progress along the road of continuing the revolution.

Being an organization of the united front, the CPPCC should also work to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign affairs. Chairman Mao's three world's theory indicates the general orientation of the current international struggle, distinguishes between ourselves and our friends and the enemy, and provides a mighty ideological weapon for the people of our country and the world. Propelled by this strategic concept, an international united front against superpower hegemonism and their policy of war is developing on a broad scale. With the development of our international contacts, there is a lot of work to be done through the CPPCC. Therefore, the revised draft of the CPPCC Constitution includes explicit provisions for the tasks of the CPPCC in this regard.



Chairman Mao's theory on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat is the greatest contribution ever made to Marxism. It clearly defines the fundamental road of how to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, prevent capitalist restoration and build socialism by countries which have won victories in proletarian revolution. The basic line Chairman Mao formulated for our party is the lifeline for all our work. The general line for building socialism Chairman Mao prescribed for us is the guideline for developing national economy at high speed, continuously enhancing social productivity and insuring the victory of socialism over capitalism. We must carry the revolution through to the end along the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao. The revised draft of the CPPCC Constitution also provides that the CPPCC should make concerted efforts to liberate China's sacred territory Taiwan Province and accomplish the grand cause of reunifying the motherland. We should all contribute to this cause.

### 3. On the General Working Principles

A chapter on general working principles has been added to the revised draft of the CPPCC Constitution, in which the principal work of the CPPCC is formally defined. This is put forward to meet the needs of the general task in the new period and after summing up the many years' work experience of the CPPCC. Under the new situation, the revolutionary united front has witnessed further consolidation and development, and there is much work which the CPPCC should do and its task is heavy. The CPPCC National Committee and local committees should, under the leadership of the CCP, unite with and push all democratic parties, people's organizations and personages of all walks of life to further develop all kinds of work. It is noted that both the CPPCC national and local committees have recruited a group of veteran revolutionary cadres. With rich experience in revolutionary struggle, they will surely play a backbone role in carrying out the CPPCC work. It is also our hope that all the departments under the central government and all local revolutionary committees will take the initiative in consulting and seeking opinions from the CPPCC on major issues of concern to the masses and so make the CPPCC an important channel for maintaining close ties with the masses.

### 4. On the Local Committees

The revised draft of the CPPCC Constitution has not revised in principle the chapter "General Organizational Principles" and the chapter "National Committee" in the original constitution. As to the chapter "Local Committees," for the setting up of CPPCC local committees, based on the social relations and nationality relations existing in all localities and to meet actual needs, the revised draft of the constitution and to meet actual needs, the revised draft of the constitution provides "provincial, autonomous regional and municipal committees of the CPPCC are set up in provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities. When necessary, local committees may also be set up in other localities." The term "other localities" refers to municipalities wherein a provincial capital is located and big municipalities where the united front work is relatively heavier such as the city of Chungking. The term of service of such a local committee shall correspond to that of a people's congress at the same level.

Members: The current session is unprecedented both in size and in representation. This reflects further consolidation and development of our country's united front and further prosperity and advancement of our socialist cause. Let us rally more closely around the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, make concerted efforts and strive to build China into a great modern and powerful socialist country.



## ORIGIN, MEANING OF NEW ANTHEM LYRICS REVIEWED

OW091434Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--The new words for the national anthem of the People's Republic of China adopted by the National People's Congress cover the following points:

The first line: "March on, brave people of our nation", is a call to the people of all nationalities in China, which expresses the sense of pride of the Chinese nation and shows the great unity of all nationalities in one unified, multi-national state.

The second line: "Our Communist Party leads us on a new Long March", shows that the forces at the core leading the people's cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party and that the Chinese people, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, are marching triumphantly forward in the continued revolution.

The third line: "Millions as one, march on, towards the communist goal", shows the will of the Chinese people to march towards the goal of communism which is the great motive force in China's socialist revolution and construction.

The fourth line is "Build our country, guard our country". It catches the spirit of a people striving to modernize agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology and make China a great, socialist power within this century. It shows the people working selflessly to build the country in peacetime and ready to fight heroically to defend it in time of war. Three "march on's" follow, calling on the people to go steadily forward to their lofty goal!

The last line: "Forever and ever, raising Mao Tsetung's banner, march on", bespeaks the Chinese people's determination to hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao forever and carry the revolution through to the end.

The music of the national anthem was originally written by the well-known composer, Nieh Erh (1912-1935), for "The March of the Volunteers". Sung from the war of resistance to Japanese aggression, through the war of liberation, to the period of socialist revolution and construction, the song has inspired the revolutionary fighting spirit of the people, and has had a widespread influence at home and abroad.

To have a new national anthem suiting the new period of development in China's socialist revolution and construction, the party Central Committee and Chairman Hua had a special body set up to solicit contributions so as to satisfy the wishes of the people of all China's nationalities. Two proposals were worked up. One was to continue using the original music but to write new lyrics. The second was for both lyrics and music to be done anew. From early October to mid-December 1977, 313 songs chosen from a host of contributions from all over the country were recommended to the national anthem soliciting group. One hundred and thirty of them used the original music and 188 others were set to new scores. Several hundred other contributions were received not through channels but directly by letter or cable from the masses.

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The selecting group set up a panel of judges and invited experienced writers and musicians to advise. On the strength of repeated appraisal and suggestions from the masses, the panel made a decision in favour of the proposal to select new lyrics for the original music, in compliance with the wishes of the overwhelming majority of the people.

The Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee and the Ministry of Culture examined and discussed the songs recommended by the judges. Leading comrades on the Central Committee took part in these discussions and endorsed the proposal to rewrite lyrics for the original music to the national anthem.

#### HUA'S GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT PRINTED IN PAMPHLET

OW100510Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1258 GMT 7 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Mar--Premier Hua Kuo-feng's report on the work of the government delivered at the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress, entitled: "Unite and Strive To Build a Modern Powerful Socialist Country" was published in pamphlet form by the People's Publishing House on 7 March. It will be distributed by the Peking HSINHUA Book Store and other HSINHUA book stores in various localities throughout the country one after another. Editions of this document in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uighur, Korean, and Kazakh languages will also be published and distributed soon by the Nationalities Publishing House.

#### NPC FEATURED IN 10 MARCH PEKING PRESS REVIEW

OW100804Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Mar (HSINHUA)--Today's PEOPLE'S DAILY and all other Peking newspapers give frontpage prominence to reports about Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, Vice-Chairmen Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing receiving deputies to the Fifth National People's Congress on March 6, and members of the Fifth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference yesterday.

Printed alongside are three large photographs. One shows Chairman Hua shaking hands with a deputy. The second shows Chairman Hua and Chairman Yeh of the NPC Standing Committee applauding the deputies. The third shows Chairman Hua, Chairman Yeh and Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping of the CPPCC National Committee applauding the committee members.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY devotes the rest of the front page and part of the third and fourth pages to the CPPCC Constitution. The document also appears in other newspapers.

All papers carry the report made by Vice-Chairman Wei Kuo-ching of the CPPCC National Committee on March 3, explaining the revision of the CPPCC Constitution.

In the upper part of the fourth page of the PEOPLE'S DAILY are three photographs showing:

Chairman Hua and other party and state leaders with deputies to the Fifth NPC;

Chairman Hua and other party and state leaders receiving members of the CPPCC National Committee; and

NPC deputies applauding Chairman Hua and other party and state leaders.

CHOU EN-LO STRESSED IN BIRTHDAY COMMEMORATIONS

Worker-Peasant Recollections

OW081237Y Peking NCNA in English 0701 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--The PEOPLE'S DAILY for March 3 carried an article recalling Premier Chou's close relations with and concern for people.

The following are excerpts from the article entitled "Premier Chou Was Always Among the Worker-Peasant Masses":

It was during the summer harvest in 1948 that Premier Chou (then vice-chairman of the party Central Committee), in faded army uniform, came to the field of Hsipaipo, Hopei Province, where the party's Central Committee was based. He joined the peasants in reaping wheat. Swinging a sickle in his hand, he, like the peasants, was wet with sweat. During breaks from work, he spread the revolution among the peasants and told them revolutionary stories. Wherever Premier Chou went, singing and exclamations of delight could be heard.

Upon learning that a number of peasants were living in houses that leaked badly, Premier Chou immediately organized over 20 staff members to help repair these houses while he himself rolled up his sleeves and worked as a mason. He chatted amiably with the people. At lunch, he ate coarse corn bread like the others, not touching the fried egg and baked pancake sent to him by the peasants.

In 1958, the year of the Great Leap Forward, Premier Chou made an inspection tour of Macheng County, in Hupeh Province. Hearing of the arrival of Premier Chou while he was at the (experimental) cotton field, Lin Shih-meng, secretary of the party branch in a brigade of a people's commune, at once took off his carrying pole and strode forward to Premier Chou, forgetting to wash his hands and put on his padded clothes. Premier Chou gripped his hands firmly. He noticed that Lin Shih-meng was dressed in thin clothes for the cold wind, and asked him with concern: "Why are you in such thin clothes? You might catch cold. Take care of your health." As he spoke Premier Chou stripped off his overcoat and covered Lin with it. Lin Shih-meng was so touched that he did not know what to say.

Premier Chou made detailed inquiries about the experiments being conducted on the double cropping of cotton and wheat and expressed satisfaction at the good harvest. He encouraged everyone there "to go all out for a still greater leap forward in 1959."

Premier Chou inspected the Fenghuangwo steel plant in Macheng County with Vice-Premier Chen I. As they came up to the "March 8" furnace, they noticed some girls working hard at the bellows. The premier was loud in the praise of the girls and said to Chen I: "Let's draw the bellows too"--which they did.

When he saw the carbon steel forged by the workers, the premier nodded in satisfaction, and said to Vice-Premier Chen I: "Let's do some hammering." He picked up a ten-pound hammer, and he wielded it to the warm applause of the workers.

When Premier Chou inspected the Paiyen commune in Hopedi Province, he stayed there for six days and visited dozens of peasant families.

Premier Chou and Chang Erh-ting, a poor peasant, struck up a friendship during the course of a discussion in Paiyen village. Premier Chou visited the peasant's home after the discussion. As he entered the door he called out in friendly fashion: "Erh-ting, Erh-ting, which room do you live in? Erh-ting rushed out, saying: "Please come at once to this room, premier." The premier said with a smile: "Don't call me premier from now on, just call me old Chou." As they were talking, he took Erh-ting's hand and they stepped into the room together.

Premier Chou visited Chang Erh-ting's home on several occasions. The premier found out that Chang's wife had died the previous year and that he lived with his four children. He took part in collective farm work, but with all the household affairs to deal with in addition he had a difficult life. Premier Chou offered to bring up two children for Chang Erh-ting and to send them home once they had grown up. Erh-ting was grateful but thought that the premier was too busy with major issues of state, and so he declined the offer.

Before Premier Chou's departure from the village, Erh-ting asked him to come again when he had time. Premier Chou agreed to do this and said that if he himself could not come he would send someone else. Up until 1966, Premier Chou sent members of his staff each year to visit his peasant friend.

Premier Chou went to Tsunghua hot springs for a rest 19 years ago. He took a walk around and visited a kindergarten there.

Premier Chou inquired after the children's health and education. He tasted the children's dinner and asked whether local commune members and their children had hot spring baths. When he heard that this was not the case, he said promptly that the people's health should be looked after and that the local commune members and their children should have access to hot springs baths.

On his way back from the hot spring he told leading comrades in Canton: "Many good houses have been built at the hot springs and the cadres at the sanatorium can have a hot spring bath any time of the day, but those who have lived there for generations do not have the same facilities." He and Comrade Teng Ying-chao were unhappy about the state of affairs. They suggested that the local authorities build a bath house for the people, and each of them contributed 100 yuan as a demonstration of the strength of their feelings for people there.

Shortly afterwards Kwangtung Province authorities allotted funds and materials for the building of a people's bath house. Premier Chou dispatched a staff member from Peking for the express purpose of asking the people's views on the site and design of the bath house. He interested himself in the details of the project so that as a result of Premier Chou's instructions the bath house has two halls especially for children.

In the spring of 1960, Premier Chou returned to Kweiyang after a visit to Burma, India and Nepal. No sooner had he got off the plane than he set off to inspect factories, countryside, neighbourhood communities and party and government organs. He then joined the local people in their International Labour Day celebrations.

On the evening of May 3 when Premier Chou was dining at the Hopin Hotel, tens of thousands of workers, peasants and cadres converged onto the hotel and waited nearby. The weather changed suddenly and torrential rain came on.



The people, however, were reluctant to leave. As soon as Premier Chou heard what was happening, he stopped eating and said he would go to meet them. He stepped outside and climbed onto a table. He gently pushed away the umbrella someone held for him, and in the downpour, he waved and nodded to the people. In reply they cheered and applauded him.

#### Encouragement of Social Scientists

HK080350Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 25 Feb 78 p 2 HK

[Article by the theoretical group of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences: "Premier Chou's Kind Attention Encouraged Social Scientists--in Commemoration of the 80th Anniversary of Esteemed and Beloved Premier Chou's Birthday"]

[Summary] On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of Premier Chou's birthday, we philosophy and social science workers deeply remember him as "the people's good premier" and especially remember him for his important instructions on the development of philosophy and social sciences in our country as well as his teachings and concern for the vast number of intellectuals who dedicated themselves to this field.

In the early days of liberation, research in philosophy and social sciences was an extremely weak segment. Both in number and in quality, the social science research contingent could not meet the needs of rapid development of socialist revolution and construction. "In these circumstances, Premier Chou promptly proposed that theoretical research work be stepped up. In his report 'On the Question of Intellectuals' delivered in 1956, he pointed out: 'Theory must not be separated from reality. We must oppose any theoretical research which alienates itself from reality. However, the main tendency at present is toward neglecting theoretical research. This situation is shown not only in the field of natural sciences but in social sciences as well.

"In terms of the requirements of our country, the forces allocated to social sciences are visibly weak compared with those allocated to natural sciences. For instance, among the committee members of the Academic Department of the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS), there are 112 working in the field of natural sciences, over half of whom are effectively devoting the greater part of their time to scientific work. In the field of social sciences there are 51 persons, of whom only a few are able to effectively devote the greater part of their time to scientific research!"

At that time Premier Chou said it was necessary to thoroughly rectify this incorrect tendency toward neglecting theoretical research, and he adopted a series of measures to bring the finest scientists and university graduates into the field of scientific research in order to reinforce and strengthen the CAS.

Formerly the Department of Philosophy and Social Sciences, the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences received the utmost attention from Premier Chou. While it was an academic department, he appointed the CAS president, Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, to take charge of it and of the Historical Research Institute concurrently. Many institutes under the department were also set up with Premier Chou's personal attention. When the Archaeological Institute was set up within the CAS in the spring of 1950, he personally appointed Comrade Cheng Chen to its first-term director. A number of international problems research institutes such as the World Economy Institute were also inaugurated under Premier Chou's direct support.

In light of the neglect of theoretical research at that time, Premier Chou adopted a series of measures and created working conditions for theoretical workers so they would not divorce themselves from reality. [paragraph continues]



He pointed out: "We must prepare all the necessary conditions for the development of scientific research. Here the most significant requirement is to enable scientists to have the necessary books, files, technical data and other working conditions."

In accordance with this instruction, Vice Premier Li Fu-chun submitted a report to Premier Chou in November 1957 proposing that administratively the Economic Research Institute come under the CAS but it should submit its research work to the leadership of the State Planning Commission, the State Economic Commission and the Statistics Bureau. Senior research personnel of the Economic Research Institute could attend some conferences of the two commissions and the bureau and obtain relevant planning and statistical data from them.

"Only 5 days after receiving this report, Premier Chou on 17 November happily accepted Vice Premier Li's recommendation, and pointed out that 'organizational matters' concerning the Economic Research Institute 'should be discussed at a meeting of the Standing Committee of the State Council when the cadres are to be assigned. Then the Secretariat will be invited to go over the matters once more.' Moreover, he designated full-time staff to take charge of the task."

Having the supreme leadership organs of the party and state discuss and decide on work of a research institute fully demonstrated the importance Premier Chou attached to research work of social sciences.

At that time, as Vice Premier Li Fu-chun pointed out in his report, the Economic Research Institute had certain research forces. But as the comrades there were still unaware of recent party policies on major economic problems facing the nation and work conditions of the state planning and statistical organs and lacked necessary data, they were unable to participate in the study and discussion of practical problems of socialist economic construction. They felt depressed and were prone to the doctrinaire fault of divorcing themselves from reality in their research work. "Hence, the adoption of 'dual leadership' measures could enable the work of the Economic Research Institute to be free for the first time of dogmatism characterized by separation from reality. Premier Chou's concern is deeply imprinted in the hearts of the comrades of the Economic Research Institute to this day."

Premier Chou placed great emphasis not only on the study of practical problems of the Chinese revolution and construction but also on the study of history and collation of the country's fine cultural legacy.

At a meeting with the archaeological delegations from fraternal countries in 1963, he expressed the need for a reevaluation from the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint of many cultural relics and documents unearthed. He criticized the "General History of the World" published by the Soviet Union for its distortion of China's history and the great-nation chauvinist viewpoint exhibited by Soviet revisionist historians, while warning our historical workers against committing similar mistakes.

In August 1969, he endorsed the revision and continuation of Comrade Fan Wen-lan's "Modern History of China" and "Brief Introduction to the General History of China." In 1972, the work of compiling "Manuscripts of China's History," edited by Comrade Kuo Mo-jo, was resumed with his solicitude. Also, thanks to his concern, the work of providing punctuation marks to the 24 Books of History, important records of China's history, resumed in 1971 after it was halted during the Cultural Revolution and has now been basically completed.

"The work of collating China's scientific and cultural legacies also received Premier Chou's great attention. Although some of the work was done by foreigners, he instructed it be translated and used for reference. [paragraph continues]

"A case in point is 'History of China's Science and Technology' written by the British historian Joseph Needham. Projected to consist of seven volumes, the first four volumes of this work have been published in English since 1954. This work introduces the general historical conditions of China's scientific and technological development as well as achievements in the fields of mathematics, astronomy, geology, physics, machine-building, civil engineering, water conservancy, engineering technology, chemistry, chemical engineering, biology, agriculture, and medicine. It is widely acclaimed in international scientific circles.

"In October 1964, Professor Needham, during this visit to China, was received by Premier Chou. When he introduced this work to Premier Chou, the latter, highly praising it, promised to have it translated into Chinese and published."

The Chinese Natural Science History Institute under the former Philosophy and Social Sciences Department was given the task of translating it, and by 1966, translation of the first three volumes was completed. This work was temporarily halted during the Cultural Revolution. But in 1974, Chih Chun, the crony of the "gang of four," capitalizing on his authority, took possession of all the translated copies of the work and expropriated the fruit of the translation of the Natural Science History Institute. "Even more despicable, he used this to attack our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou, saying: 'It appears this foreigner is better than the capitalist roader.' We become extremely angry whenever we mention this."

In May 1967, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," taking advantage of the power they had usurped, whipped up an adverse current of destroying the cultural relics. Firmly adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and defending the Marxist principle of critical inheritance of cultural legacy, waged a tit for tat struggle against them. Under his support, the CCP Central Committee promulgated "several opinions concerning the preservation of cultural relics during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." This avoided damage to many valuable cultural relics.

Meanwhile, Premier Chou instructed that archaeological excavation work be continued in conjunction with production and construction. In addition, he approved the exhibitions of cultural relics in foreign countries, while approving the resumption of three magazines, ARCHAEOLOGICAL JOURNAL, CULTURAL RELICS and ARCHAEOLOGY. In those days, due to the "gang of four's" obstruction, there were few periodicals for the public throughout the country, so the approval of the publication of three periodicals of archaeological nature was no small encouragement to the archaeologists.

"It was precisely due to Premier Chou's concern that archaeological work was not strangled by the 'gang of four' during the Great Cultural Revolution, that many precious cultural relics of the mother country were preserved, and many valuable ancient articles lying underground were unearthed."

Premier Chou's kind attention and education of intellectuals has profoundly moved the members of the Academy of Social Sciences. They recall that in 1970, when the cadres and rank and file members of the Academic Department went to cadre schools for labor training, the "gang of four" tried to disband or decimate this contingent by forbidding them to carry out social science work. Premier Chou determinedly came to their rescue by ordering them to go back to Peking from cadre schools. They recall that on National Day 1975, Premier Chou, already critically ill, had not forgotten a number of old research fellows of the Academic Department. Some 18 elderly intellectuals were invited to attend the state banquet held in Premier Chou's name and presided over by Vice Premier Teng.

"Premier Chou was also highly concerned about scientific research conducted by the intellectuals. Long ago he had proposed to fully mobilize and develop their strength, and paid attention to the employment of and arrangements for the intellectuals, so they might bring into play their special skills to the benefit of the country. He pointed out that failure to employ them properly would be a waste of a precious state asset."

Premier Chou proposed in 1956 that intellectuals be given 40 hours per week to do their own professional work and be provided with necessary books, data and equipment. He himself donated a great number of books presented to him by foreign delegations to the relevant research institutes. Today, our library is still stocked with foreign books by Premier Chou.

The case of Sun Kai-ti, an old research fellow of the Institute of Literature, in recovering his books, is a heartening one. Sun devoted his life to the study of "the Yen style of calligraphy," the music of the Yuan Dynasty and the fiction of the Ming and Ching Dynasties. He had accumulated more than 10,000 volumes. In 1970, defying Chairman Mao's directive giving special treatment to "the old, the weak, the sick and the crippled," the "gang of four" ordered this old specialist in his seventies and his family to be sent to the "cadre school." In great haste, he sold his books to the China bookstore at give-away prices.

The following year, Premier Chou personally reviewed the conditions of the 12 old specialists in the cadre school and recalled them to Peking. Returning to Peking, Sun was heartbroken when he sat in his empty study, so he wrote to Premier Chou seeking his help in recovering his books. One week later, the latter instructed the Academic Department to render every assistance to Sun in this regard.

During the Cultural Revolution, the Academic Department was an important position in the sharp struggle between the two classes and two lines. In this struggle, Premier Chou, displaying the courage and wisdom of a proletarian revolutionary, resolutely handled the question of the Academic Department on a number of occasions and waged a firm struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four."

"The Philosophy and Social Science Department, preserved through Premier Chou's arduous struggle, is now enjoying Chairman Hua's personal attention. Not long ago it was turned into the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. Under the illumination of the party's sunlight and following the line of the party's 11th congress, our academy is presently grasping the key link in reorganizing its forces and strengthening the unity of its members. In accordance with the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, it is setting plans in preparation for doing more work for and making more contributions to the people."

#### HISTORIC INSCRIPTIONS BY CHOU EN-LAI PUBLICIZED

OW061111Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Today, 5 March, marks the 80th birthday anniversary of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou En-lai, a great proletarian revolutionary of the Chinese people, a prominent proletarian fighter and a long-tested comrade-in-arms of Chairman Mao. PEOPLE'S DAILY and other papers in the capital all frontpaged two inscriptions by Premier Chou to commemorate the occasion.

The first inscription is the epitaph on the Peking Tienanmen monument to the heroes of the people drafted by Chairman Mao on 30 September 1949, and written by Premier Chou:

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"Monument to the heroes of the people

"Eternal glory to the heroes of the people who laid down their lives in the people's war of liberation and the people's revolution in the past 3 years!

"Eternal glory to the heroes of the people who laid down their lives in the people's war of liberation and the people's revolution in the past 30 years!

"Eternal glory to the heroes of the people who have since 1840 laid down their lives in the many struggles against domestic and foreign enemies and for national independence and the freedom and well-being of the people!

"Erected by the first plenum of the CPPCC on 30 September 1949."

The other inscription is the last quotation of Chairman Mao written by Premier Chou with a brush during his illness:

"Chairman Mao has instructed the Chinese people to 'dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony.'

"Chou En-lai, 5 July 1975."

#### Poetry Commemorations

OW081219Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 2100 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Mar--An expanded second edition of the poem anthology "Premier Chou Is Always With Us" was recently published by the People's Literature Publishing House.

The first edition of this anthology was warmly received by the broad masses and had been completely sold out.

The second edition contains a total of 68 poems. Most of them are popular poems written by the revolutionary masses to express their grief over the death of Premier Chou. Some of them are classical verses while others are unorthodox. In them, the broad masses used their talents to express their boundless love for and deep memory of our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou.

#### NPC-INSPIRED WRITERS, ARTISTS PLAN MANY NEW WORKS

OW100810Y Peking NCNA in English 0724 GMT 10 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Mar (HSINHUA)--Chinese writers and artists who attended the recent National People's Congress and Political Consultative Conference meetings are planning a spate of new works, to bring out the "hundred flowers" of socialist art. There is a clear preference for themes taken from the new Long March of eight hundred million people toward socialist modernization, but many artists are also drawing on revolutionary history and on themes from ancient life which are significant for socialist revolution and construction. They will integrate artistic techniques from yesterday and today, from China and from foreign lands.

Well-known writer Chou Erh-fu plans a novel based on a story from the revolutionary activity of Premier Chou En-lai. Septuagenarian writer Pa Chin has promised another novel and two short stories during the next six years, before turning eighty. Film workers Tsui Wei, Chao Tan, Chang Jui-fang and Chin I will all bring out new movies.



At a forum of over 60 cultural workers attending the NPC and CPPCC sessions, Chang Jui-fang who acted the heroine in the film "Li Shuang-shuang" said: "The talks we heard spell out what we feel and what we desire. I was so excited, I felt my eyes moistening." Speakers had denounced the "gang of four," hated for their cultural autocracy and obscurantism, among other things. Forum participants recalled how the gang tried to stifle almost all good, progressive or revolutionary works of art and turn the garden of a hundred flowers into barren land. For them, art was only another means of attacking the old proletarian revolutionaries and usurping party and state power. Speakers welcomed Premier Hua Kuo-feng's renewed emphasis in his government work report on Chairman Mao's policy, "Let a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend."

Pai Yang, a screen actress the gang persecuted for years, said: I was choked with emotion when I met Chairman Hua and other leading comrades. It reminded me of the happy occasions when I heard Chairman Mao and Premier Chou speak.

Poet Wei Chuan-tung recited an impromptu verse at the forum: "At a clap of thunder autumn gales scattered the mouldering leaves, and this morning the garden is bathed in the hues of spring."

A painter of the traditional Chinese school named Li Hsiung-tsai said: "The gang of four forbade us to do landscapes, saying that they had no revolutionary significance or were even dangerous 'soft daggers.' The gang did things like ruling rocks out of our paintings and prohibiting the use of black ink. Painters were bound hand and foot."

Noted painter Li Ko-jan said: "Chairman Hua received me twice and asked me to do paintings for the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. He set no restrictions, and I was touched. I will work as the late Premier Chou En-lai advised, catching the beauty of the motherland's mountains, rivers and flowers."

Painter Kuan Shan-yueh said: "Premier Hua's report on government work has shown us a bright perspective. In the ten-year programme for the development of the national economy, there is a project for leading Yangtze River water over five hundred kilometres north to irrigate north China farmland. I will try to show this pioneering feat with my brush. I will redouble my efforts to keep up with the upsurge in socialist construction."

Film writer Chang Hien-min is working on another film to show the struggles of Chinese oil workers, who will build up ten more oilfields each as big as Taching.

Well-known film director Tsui Wei has been busy filming "The Road Through Storms" which depicts the struggle of the Chinese people against the gang of four. He also intends to screen the historical novel "Li Tsu-cheng."

Poet Li Chi has just finished "Red Book" in praise of women oil workers.

Writer Liang Pin will begin the second volume of his novel "Keep the Red Flag Flying," describing the revolutionary movement of the peasants in northern China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. Juan Chang-ching is about to write "Mountains," a novel of the liberation war. And Chiang Pao-hsien, professor in the Central Conservatory of Music, will finish by next year his symphony epic on the liberation of Nanking.



Noted playwright Tsao Yu plans to finish a historical play this year called "Lady Wang Chao-chun" on the theme of unity among the nationalities.

Popular singers of Peking Opera Yuan Shih-hai, Chao Yen-hsia and Li Ho-tseng are busy rehearsing a new opera, "Banner of King Chuang", adapted from the historical novel "Li Tzu-cheng" on a Ming Dynasty peasant uprising.

Han Chi-hsiang, an old, blind ballad singer from north Shensi, was received several times by Chairman Mao and won his praise. After the recent National People's Congress session, Han Chi-hsiang wrote a new ballad entitled "Go With Chairman Hua on the New Long March". He is going to sing the ballad for the villagers when he returns to Yen-an.

All the artists pledged to grasp the spirit of the recent meetings and do their share with colleagues everywhere in China to make socialist literature and art flourish.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR GREAT ORDER, QUICK PROGRESS

HK090740Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 28 Feb 78 p 1 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentator's article: "Seriously Grasp the Key Link for the Sake of Great Order and Quick Progress"]

[Text] In his political report to the 11th National CCP Congress, Chairman Hua pointed out: The great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is presently a main driving force behind the advance of our cause. The initial results scored in the past year of grasping the key link in running the country well bear eloquent testimony to this. So long as we doggedly carry out this directive and carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," even those areas and units most seriously affected by the evil influence of the "gang of four" can quickly reverse the situation and bring about great order and quick progress. The Seventh Ministry of Machine Building is a case in point.

The Seventh Ministry of Machine Building was a unit "always in difficulty" which had been seriously sabotaged by the "gang of four" and which had long been in a state of great chaos. After nearly a year of heated struggle and a tremendous amount of hard work since March last year under the effective leadership of the work team sent by the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, this unit has at last turned chaos into order and won a major victory in smashing the bourgeois factional network of the "gang of four." A situation of great order has begun to appear.

How did the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building win this battle? It was entirely due to the correct implementation of the guidelines of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" set by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Chairman Hua often stressed: In this struggle, leadership of party committees at various levels must not only take a firm and clear-cut stand showing not the least mercy to the "gang of four" and a handful of sworn followers of theirs, but pay great attention to grasping the party's policy, strictly distinguishing between two different types of contradictions and making more people targets of education and fewer people targets of attack. This is a firm and prudent guideline. It is a guideline that requires clearing things up and has a stabilizing effect on the general situation. It is a guideline that guarantees the satisfactory conclusion of investigation work.

To expose and criticize the "gang of four," we must rely upon the masses of people and fight a people's war. It is very important to have high-powered leading groups. But to form high-powered leading groups, we must rely on the masses, unite over 95 percent of the people, and organize a large revolutionary army. [paragraph continues]

Leading groups that fail to mobilize or organize the masses are armchair commanders who cannot have drive. With the masses fully aroused and with the proper handling of work involving those in the know and work concerning the relatives of those backbone members of a faction, we can draw a powerful net tightly around the latter so they feel deserted by their own folks, abandoned and alone, trapped and helpless, uneasy and scared and have no other choice but to surrender.

"POLICY AND STRATEGY ARE THE PARTY'S LIFEblood." In our struggle, we must fully use the tremendous potential of the party's policy and be good at using the strategy of struggle. In certain units once under the strict control of the "gang of four," the bourgeois factional network is deeply rooted. But it must be noted that this factional network is reactionary, entirely cut off from the masses and weak and inert. With the counterrevolutionary features of the "gang of four" already known to the world, there are after all only a handful of those diehards with heads hard as stone who are willing to be buried with the "gang of four."

We must concentrate on an area where we can make a breach--an area involving the greatest concern and the deepest hatred of the masses and the most naked part of the factional network--and mobilize the masses to deepen exposure and intensify criticism. What is important is to win people over to our policy and be patient and conscientious in our efforts toward their ideological transformation. We must help people banish their worries and desert their unpopular cause. Concerning those who give us satisfaction in confessing their own guilt and exposing others, we must practice what we preach in regard to policy and set examples by showing them leniency. In this way, we can inspire a large number of people, make more people targets of education and fewer people targets of attack, accelerate the disintegration of the factional network, win over the majority, and deal an effective blow to an extremely small number of unrepentant diehards.

The struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" must be carried through to the end and crowned with complete victory. Those persons and events related to the "gang of four's" conspiratorial activities to usurp party and state power must be thoroughly investigated. Concerning the majority of people involved, we must make it our aim to win them over and save and transform them. This is a concrete manifestation of a firm and prudent guideline, a guideline which requires clearing things up and which has a stabilizing effect on the general situation. We must not only set in motion all positive factors but try our best to do ideological transformation work well and turn certain negative factors into positive ones. All those who can be won over must not be excluded. Those who made mistakes must be allowed to correct them. If they have already done so, they must be accepted as what they should be. This is Chairman Mao's consistent guideline. Facts show that by adhering to this guideline and paying serious and proper attention to ideological transformation, we can save and transform the great majority of people.

The movement launched by the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building is a job well done. A unit deeply affected by the "gang of four's" evil influence has since left behind a long period of chaos and confusion and witnessed a lively and thriving scene. Is this not worthy of the serious attention of a small number of units who have so far failed to get around to launching a movement? It is almost a year since the smashing of the "gang of four." Why is the situation where you are still unchanged? Why have you still not brought about a new upsurge in economic construction and cultural construction? Can the difficulties where you are be greater than those encountered by the Seventh Ministry of Machine Building? It is time for us to seriously sum up experiences and lessons and rouse ourselves to catch up. The effort to expose and criticize the "gang of four" remains a matter of prime importance to us. It should be given close and proper attention and carried through to the end.

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# SOCIALIST SYSTEM OF DISTRIBUTION SHOULD BE UPHELD

HK091600Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 27 Feb 78 p 3 HK

[Article by Yen Shih-chih, 0917 1395 0037 : "Uphold the Socialist Principle of To Each According to His Work"]

[Summary] The principle "to each according to his work," long ago defined by classical Marxist writers and by Chairman Mao, means that individual consumer goods are distributed according to the amount of labor a worker has done after his labor for common funds has been deducted. On the basis of this principle, everyone must work. He who works more gets more, he who works less gets less and he who does not work, neither shall he eat. Adhering to this principle has a bearing on the question of whether we can build our country into a modern and powerful socialist state in this century.

In the socialist period, to each according to his work fits in with the development level of social productive forces. Arousing laborers' enthusiasm for production is the key to production growth and to each according to his work encourages individual laborers to work harder and to contribute more to society. With the growth of production, the income of workers will be raised and their life will be improved.

"The Wang-Chang-Chiang-Yao 'gang of four' and their mass media flatly disclaimed the socialist nature of to each according to his work, regarding it as 'typical bourgeois rights in socialist society' and as 'elements reflecting declining capitalism.' They even condemned the Marxist 'theory' of to each according to his work as a downright forgery, being no different from capitalism."

"Dealing with the distribution system in socialist society in his 'Critique of the Gotha Program,' Marx wrote: 'AS FAR AS THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEANS OF CONSUMPTION AMONG THE INDIVIDUAL PRODUCERS IS CONCERNED, THE SAME PRINCIPLE PREVAILS AS IN THE EXCHANGE OF COMMODITY EQUIVALENTS: A GIVEN AMOUNT OF LABOR IN ONE FORM IS EXCHANGED FOR AN EQUAL AMOUNT OF LABOR IN ANOTHER FORM' 'HENCE, EQUAL RIGHT HERE IS STILL -- IN PRINCIPLE -- BOURGEOIS RIGHT.' Obviously the phrase 'bourgeois right' Marx referred to concerns only the exchange of equal amounts of labor, i.e. equal right arising from the principle to each according to his work and not the principle itself."

In capitalist society, everything is a commodity, the exchange of which is worked out according to the principle of exchange of equal amounts of labor. In socialist society, individual consumer goods are also distributed on this basis. It is only because of this that Marx said that the principle "to each according to his work" is still--in principle--bourgeois right.

However, equal right arising from the principle "to each according to his work" and on the basis of the principle of exchange of equal amounts of labor is essentially different from equal right arising from the exchange of commodities in capitalist society. In the latter case, the producer becomes the wage labor of the capitalist, thus giving rise to capitalist exploitation. In the case of "to each according to his work," the individual producer receives back from society, after deductions have been made, exactly what he gives to it. Therefore, equal right arising from "to each according to his work" is socialist in nature and contains no "capitalist elements."

"To each according to his work" encourages the laborer to plunge into his work and this will help raise labor productivity and thus increase social products. Moreover, exercising supervision over the individual amount of labor and the amount of consumption is helpful in stamping out indolence, parasitic behavior and misappropriation of state assets. This is decisively important to the eventual triumph of socialism over capitalism.

"For a long time the 'gang of four' and their mass media wildly publicized the notion that 'to each according to his work' would engender capitalism and the bourgeoisie on the grounds that extending and strengthening bourgeois rights would provide the 'soil and conditions' for engendering capitalism."

The "gang of four" attacked the socialist principle "to each according to his work" for creating a "wide gulf between the rich and poor and polarization." In socialist society, the productive capacity of each worker among different laborers is different and therefore their family burden cannot be the same. As a result, their labor remuneration and living standards also vary. These differences will be reduced with the raising of the levels of social productive forces. This shows that the principle "to each according to his work" refers to the way a person gets paid for his work and this cannot create a "wide gulf between the rich and poor and polarization."

"Of course, in present Chinese society capitalism and the bourgeoisie continue to exist. But this is not due to the principle 'to each according to his work.' The blame should be laid on the existence in our society of capitalist relations of production and the superstructure and class force which represents this kind of relationship. On the other hand, deficiencies of our socialist relations of production and the superstructure and defects in management of socialist economy are mainly responsible for the continued engendering in our society of capitalism and the bourgeoisie."

The "gang of four" distorted the socialist system of distribution by identifying the existence in our society of capitalist elements as those existing in the socialist relations of production.

We must look far ahead and aim at the communist ideal of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs." The system "to each according to his work" is sure to be superseded in the future by the more advanced system "to each according to his needs." But communism can be built only on the basis of the socialist system which arouses people's enthusiasm for labor and in turn promotes the development of the productive forces in our country. If nothing is done to enforce the principle "to each according to his work," prating about the communist principle "to each according to his needs" is just self-deception.

"To each according to his work is a theoretical question of major importance, it is a major question of policy. Since the founding of the state, our party has always enforced the principle of distribution in the socialist economy. In recent years, the 'gang of four' were opposed to the principle 'to each according to his work,' theoretically undermining its application. This seriously hampered socialist production and the life of the people in our country and impaired the toiling people's socialist enthusiasm. Since the struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four' has been conducted for more than a year, their fallacies regarding the principle 'to each according to his work' should be completely discredited and specific policies on distribution correctly implemented. This is an important aspect of socialist construction in our country. In his political report to the 11th party congress, Chairman Hua said: Among the masses the communist attitude toward labor should be energetically encouraged through ideological education, while in economic policy the socialist principle of 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work' should be upheld and collective welfare gradually expanded. The livelihood of the people should be improved step by step on the basis of increased production. Chairman Hua's instruction serves as a guiding policy for upholding to each according to his work."



## TRADE UNION FEDERATION SYMPOSIUM CELEBRATES NPC

OW100441Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 2121 GMT 6 Mar 78 OW

[Summary] Peking, 6 Mar--"The All-China Federation of Trade Unions this morning invited a number of model workers and trade union workers to a symposium to warmly celebrate the successful holding of the Fifth NPC and CPPCC which they are attending. The participants expressed the determination to unite the workers throughout the country and give full play to the role of the working class as the main force in the new Long March to build a modern and powerful socialist country under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua.

"The All-China Federation of Trade Unions--an organization that was unable to resume its work for a long time due to interference and sabotage by the 'gang of four'--opened its main gate for the first time today, a day of great joy to mark the successful closing of the Fifth NPC. A festive atmosphere prevailed both inside and outside the building housing the federation. Amid sounds of clapping and firecrackers Vice Chairmen of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions Ma Chun-ku and Chen Yu [7115 1342] with smiles on their faces greeted some 100 advanced workers and trade union cadres from industrial, communications and finance and trade fronts throughout the country."

Among those invited to the symposium were many seasoned model workers who were labeled by the "gang of four" as "conservatives" and "typical representatives of the theory of productive forces" and were thus persecuted by them. Brimming with joy, they shook hands with each other as they came to the meeting hall to hail the great victory won for Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision of grasping the key link in running the country well.

"At the symposium, Hsueh Kuo-pang, veteran pace setter of Taching oilfield and chairman of the Trade Union Council of Taching, said with excitement: In his report on the work of the government, Premier Hua mapped out a great blueprint for a modern and powerful socialist country. This fully represents the aspirations and demands of our working class and the people of the whole country. Faced with heavy tasks, what should we do? We, the people of Taching, have but one heart, that is to exert every ounce of our energy in making revolution and achieving one leap forward after another, and to contribute still more to efforts to develop our country's petroleum industry at high speed and build some dozen more oilfields the size of Taching."

In their speeches at the symposium model workers from Tsitsihar No 2 machine tool plant, Kailuan coal mine, Wuhan 3604 plant, Anshan Iron and Steel Company, Chungkiang steel plant and other enterprises criticized the "gang of four" for damaging the country, bringing calamities to the people and trying to restore capitalism. They expressed confidence in their ability to accomplish the behests of great leader Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

"In his speech at the symposium, Ma Chun-ku said that the great historic task of the Chinese working class at present is to build a modern and powerful socialist country and, in order to fulfill this task, all workers should further mobilize themselves and work hard. He hoped model workers would set good examples. He said: Under the leadership of the party, Trade Union organizations should rely on the masses, closely follow the strategic plan formulated by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the 'gang of four,' vigorously carry out technical innovation and revolution, step up the socialist labor emulation drive, and start the new Long March with giant strides.



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# STUDENTS ENTERING UNIVERSITIES RECEIVE WARM WELCOME

OW090944Y Peking NCNA in English 0756 GMT 9 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai 9 Mar (HSINHUA)--The first groups of students admitted to the Shanghai Teachers University since the reform of the enrollment system were greeted with cheering, drumming and gonging as they arrived to begin their studies.

The campus of the university was decorated with colourful flags and big streamers. Everywhere the people talked about the new students, the promising new successors who will contribute to China's four modernizations.

Chu Yu-liang, associate professor of chemistry said to a HSINHUA reporter: "We are placing great hopes on these students, they have been well selected. Among the eight hundred freshmen entering the university from Shanghai, many got excellent marks in their exams. Some are already up to college freshmen or sophomore levels. About 87 per cent of them are workers, peasants and labourers or from such families.

Associate Professor Chu, who is sixty-five years old, went on to say: "Together with my colleagues, I will do my best to make these students qualified builders for a modern, powerful country." He began making preparations several months ago for the arrival of the new students. He and the other teachers compiled a book on "basic chemistry" for reference and self-study and teaching materials including "nature of elements and compounds".

Like Shanghai Teachers University, other institutes of higher learning held meetings to welcome the new students and both teachers and students appreciated the theatrical items prepared for the welcoming ceremonies.

The fact that many gifted young people are enrolled for further study gives the masses great joy. Liao Ching-chih, a new student studying electric machinery in the Mechanics Department at Chiao Tung University in Shanghai is from a mountain village in the Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. He told HSINHUA's correspondent: "The villagers congratulated me when I received the admission notice and they spread the happy news. On the day of my departure for Shanghai, the brigade party branch secretary travelled with me for the first 20 li and told me over and over again to study well to realize the four modernizations."

This young man of Chuang nationality spent the few free days before classes began working out his plan to become politically sound and professionally expert. "The motherland places great hopes on us and I will respond with concrete action!" he said.

Li Le-te, a new mathematics student at Fudan University, expressed similar aspirations to our correspondent: "The study hard and dedicate myself to the goal of modernizing China's agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology--that is my resolution for the coming four years."

Before entering the university Li Le-te repaired motor vehicles in the Shanghai No 10 steel plant. Combining work and study he has already read many books and other material on heat power engineering, advanced mathematics, automobile motors, hydraulic pressure transmissions and transistor circuits. He, with help from his co-workers, designed a 16-ton hydraulic pressure motor vehicle crane by applying the knowledge he had acquired. The other workers encouraged Li Le-te to register for the college entrance examinations.

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In the four courses he sat for, political studies, ~~Chinese~~, mathematics and physics-chemistry, he got a total of 383 out of a possible 400. He has been called one of the best science candidates in Shanghai.

The logistics staffs of the Shanghai universities and colleges worked with great enthusiasm to welcome the new college students. The Shanghai Textile Engineering Institute bus drivers went to the railway stations and wharves several times a day to meet and bring to the college new students arriving by train and boat. Cooks at the institute worked from early morning until late at night so that the new students could have hot meals at any time.

The eleven thousand new students admitted to Shanghai's 15 universities and colleges have been registering in the past few days. They were enrolled in accordance with Chairman Mao's line on education. They excelled in the entrance examinations, are good politically and are healthy.

#### ROLE, CONCERN FOR WORKING WOMEN INCREASES

##### Health Protection

OW081152Y Peking NCNA in English 0805 GMT 8 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 8 Mar (HSINHUA)--Workers in the modern Peking No 2 cotton mill now ride in small, electric go-carts as they tend the spindles and looms instead of walking up and down the rows. The distance can amount to 30 kilometres on an eight-hour shift. This greatly reduces labour intensity. The carts are referred to as "happy go-carts". This is one of the numerous technical innovations popularized in the Chinese textile industry where women make up 70 percent of the work force. Physical labour is lighter, productivity raised and health protected.

All spinning and weaving shops of Peking's cotton and wollen mills are equipped with air conditioning, mist spraying and cotton and woollen waste absorbing devices. The air is clean and temperature is kept constant at 22-25 degrees centigrade in all seasons. Floors are made of composition board to prevent the workers from contracting arthritis.

To help relieve the burden of household work and child care and to protect the health of working women, all factories adopt measures in compliance with the regulations for protecting women workers formulated by the government.

For its 4,500 women workers, the Peking No 2 cotton mill, which was built after liberation, constructed a toilet room, a rest room for pregnant women, a nursing room, a shower room and a dining room for each workshop. All the women have special care privileges during menstruation, pregnancy, confinement and nursing. Pregnant women are assigned lighter jobs and allowed to have an hour's sleep in the rest room during work hours. Like all Chinese working women, they enjoy a 56-day maternity leave with full pay and free medical expenses.

"We must be very considerate and love the children even better than their young mothers and then we do our work well," said Wei Mei-yun, deputy director of the mill's Trade Union.

"We have both boarding and day nurseries for the convenience of the workers. The monthly charges for boarding are around 10 yuan, about one-fourth of the lowest wages of the women workers," she added.

The Peking printing and dyeing mill has special buses for mothers with children.

The Peking No 3 cotton mill has set up children's centres with instructors to help young children in the early years of primary school review their lessons after class and supervise recreational activities.

Apart from office workers, technicians, scientists, school teachers, medical doctors and artists, Peking women work as pilots, bus drivers, railway engine drivers and crew, electricians, construction workers and in all branches of industry and trade. Measures have been adopted to protect their health and security in work by related departments.

Regular physical check-ups are given at the Peking Maternity Hospital and other hospitals for cancer prevention and treatment.

To keep fit, young women workers have volleyball, basketball and table tennis teams. Textile mills have work-breaks during which the workers have 15-minutes of rest twice a day to do calisthenics.

For young workers who are eager to master production techniques, the factories have set up technical training classes. Many young spinners and apprentices attend the mills' technical schools with skilled workers and technicians as teachers.

Spare-time singing and dancing groups often give performances on May Day, National Day and other occasions and some are even seen on television or heard on radio.

Chinese women workers are enthusiastic in their work and many have been cited as advanced workers. The Peking No 2 cotton mill has overfulfilled its state quota every year for more than 20 years. The mill is an advanced unit.

#### Women Scientists

OW070205Y Peking NCNA in English 2143 6 Mar 78 OW

[Text] Peking 6 Mar (HSINHUA)--After saying good-bye to their children at nurseries or kindergartens, women scientists at the Chinese Academy of Sciences set off in the early morning for their laboratories to start work, confident that their children are enjoying themselves.

Women make up one third of the researchers at the academy and carry out research in such fields as mathematics, physics, chemistry, astronomy, geology, biology on an equal footing with men. Some of them are in positions of responsibility. Nurseries, kindergartens, canteens and other welfare facilities enable them to devote more time and energy to their work. Most of them have been trained since the founding of the people's republic. They have contributed to China's major scientific achievements, including the launching and recovery of earth satellites and break-throughs in the field of atomic energy.

Chen Ying is now a senior member of the Institute of Genetics. She spoke with pride in an interview with HSINHUA reporters.

After graduating from the faculty of Agronomy of Szechwan University in 1946, she was recommended to go to an agricultural research institute in Nanking, which was under the control of Kuomintang. She was refused simply because she was a woman. Only after liberation was she given a chance to develop her talents at the Institute of Genetics.

Now she has two daughters. Work took her away from Peking for ten months when her second child was only five. The child found a comfortable home in a kindergarten. The teacher sent a cheerful photograph of her daughter to Chen Ying to reassure her.

Another help for women scientists is the practice in China for husbands and wives to share household chores. Lin Kang-yu and Sun Hai-yuan, two biologists, were married in 1967 and have a daughter of nine. Since they share work at home they can both devote time to studying foreign languages in the morning and to their research in the evening. Sun Hai-yuan said affectionately: "My husband and I work well together. He always tries to do extra chores so that I can have more time for my research."

Women scientists are working selflessly for the rapid development of science in China. Seventyone-year-old Wu Su-hsuan, a member of the Peking Institute of Botany, gets up at a little after five every morning and is underway with experiments in the laboratory by about seven. She has been engaged in the study of plant cells for more than 20 years. Her research has added to basic theories of plant cytology and won favourable comment from many scientists at home and abroad.

In the past few years she and her colleagues have conducted research work on haploid breeding. They have cultivated wheat, rice and maize by haploid pollen culture. Moreover, they have been the first to breed a number of new varieties of tobacco, rice and wheat using haploid breeding. This blazes a new trail in the development of improved strains. She is studying the new area of cross breeding cells. This has great theoretical and practical significance. She said: "We must not be discouraged. We'll strive to scale new heights in science."

Many of the scientists work in laboratories day and night. Teng Li-ju of the Institute of Chemistry within the Chinese Academy of Sciences and her colleagues have made substantial contributions to the study, popularization and use of the stationary phase of chromatography. Teng Li-ju graduated in new China. In order to accomplish more, she often slept at the laboratory. The results achieved by Teng Li-ju and her colleagues after several years of research have been widely applied and are in use in several hundred production units and scientific research institutions throughout the country.

In order to make greater use of the talents of women scientists the Chinese Academy of Sciences issued a circular to its various institutes on the eve of March 8, International Women's Day. It calls on them to check on the care given to training and opportunities for women scientists, technicians and workers. It also asks for an investigation into the running of nurseries and the help offered to women in solving any difficulties they experience. Institutes are asked to report the results of their findings so that action can be taken.



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SWEDISH INTERVIEW WITH NGAPO NGAWANG-JIGME ON DALI LAMA

LD061505Y Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 27 Feb 78 p 7 LD

[Swedish-Chinese Friendship Association Chairman Christer Leopold interview with PRC National People's Congress Vice Chairman Ngapo Ngawang-jigme: "Tibetan Leader Given Another Chance"--date and place not specified]

[Excerpts] "The Panchen Lama opposed democratic reforms," Ngapo Ngawang-jigme has said in an interview. Last Friday it was reported that the Panchen Lama is taking part in the current people's congress--after disappearing for 12 years. Here is an extract from Leopold's interview with Ngapo Ngawang-jigme or A-pei, who is regarded as the most prominent spokesman of the Tibetan minority in China.

"It was the Communist Party which helped the former Panchen Lama to regain his posts in Tibet in 1952 after 30 years in exile. The present Panchen Lama did not take part in the 1959 revolt and was thus appointed chairman of Tibet and vice chairman of the people's congress. When democratic reforms were to be implemented in Tibet, he first gave them his support but then counteracted them in secret. The bad things he did at that time were gradually exposed. Thus a unanimous meeting in Tibet in 1964 removed him from the chairmanship, and at the people's congress in the same year, he was not reelected vice chairman," A-pei said. "But the party is generous, and he was allowed to retain his post on the Political Consultative Conference's Standing Committee. He will attend its meeting shortly. The Panchen Lama, his parents and younger brothers all reside in Peking."

Former noblemen and higher Lamas still play an important role in Tibet. A-pei himself is an example of this with his high noble lineage. "The dividing line lies between those who took part in the revolt and those who did not. All highly placed people who took no part have been given leading posts in the administration or the Political Consultative Conference in Tibet. There were six of these among the delegates to the Fifth People's Congress. In local government in Tibet there are even more."

[Question] How do you regard those people who are returning from exile in India?

[Answer] There are now very many clan chieftains and high noblemen who have returned. They have all been given prominent posts, and the state guarantees their maintenance. It is patriotic to return. We believe that there is no time limit for becoming a patriot and that all patriots belong to the same family.

[Question] It is said the Dalai Lama will return. Would you welcome even him?

[Answer] In the sixties Mao Tsetung was already saying: The Dalai Lama is Chinese. If he wants to return, he is welcome.

[Question] But are ordinary Tibetans really interested in the Dalai Lama's return?

[Answer] Not really. They do not care whether he comes or not. In actual fact, they will not welcome him, since they suffered much under his rule. But the party policy is that he is to be welcomed if he returns. [end of answer]

A-pei talked of Tibet after the nobles' revolt in 1959 and the reforms when 1 million serfs and slaves became free men and were allowed to take over the arable land. A fall in the population has now been reversed, and the number of Tibetans has increased from 1.2 million to 1.7 million in the last 18 years. "We have plenty of wasteland but lack manpower. We could resolve the problems with mechanization," A-pei said. He would not guess how long the Lamaist religion could survive in Tibet. Today it is mainly people who are over 60 who are religious. The younger people prefer to turn to Marxism-Leninism, he said.



PROVINCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS CELEBRATING FIFTH NPC

HK090200/OW100237 [Editorial Report HK/OW] Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 March reported that on 6 March 200,000 people of all circles of Anhwei and Hefei held a grand parade to hail the closing of the first session of the Fifth NPC. Those taking part in the parade included Ku Cho-hsin, Wang Kuang-yu, Jen Chih-pin, Yang Wei-ping, Hu Tan, Meng Chia-chin, Kuo Ti-hsiang and Li Chen-tung, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Chu Nung, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; (Wei An-ming), (Tu Hung-pen), (Wang Yu), (Wang Hua-tung), (Chao Ping), (Liu Ping-shan), (Lu Huan-chang) and (I Liang-tien), responsible comrades of the Hefei municipal CCP and revolutionary committees; (Chen Yu-tsai), (Liao Fei), (Chung Chia-hua), (Pu Han-chiang), (Li Chao), (Li Ting), (Li Ko-chieh), (Ma Kuei-luan), Chuang Hsin-i and (Chou Fu-hsing), responsible comrades of the provincial military district, PLA units stationed in Anhwei and the Hefei Garrison; and (Chiang Shou-chih), (Chang Ting) and (Kao Hsih-liang), leading comrades of the Nanking PLA units. PLA commanders and fighters stationed in the municipality also took part in the parade.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 8 March reported that army men and people throughout Anhwei had held rallies, parades and forums to warmly hail the closing of the Fifth NPC. On 6 March Fuyang, Suhsien, Chuhsien, Luan, Anching, Chaohu, Wuhu, Chihchou and Huichou prefectures and Huaipei, Pengpu, Huainan, Maanshan and Tungling municipalities all held celebration parades. Staff and workers of coal bases in Huainan and Huaipei vowed to develop great coal fields at high speed and with high quality, while the commune members and cadres of Fuyang and Suhsien prefectures pledged to build the region north of the Huai River into a national, marketable grain base. The people of (Tungfangshung) commune in Fengyang County, the native place of Chen Hsueh-meng, leader in agricultural cooperation and delegate to the Fifth NPC, have been doing well in spring farming to greet the NPC, according to the radio report.

On the morning of 6 March people from various circles of Maanshan Municipality held a celebration rally amid reports that the Maanshan Iron and Steel Company had over-fulfilled its February production plan for the output of steel, pig iron, rolled steel, coke and iron ore. The previous evening, workers, cadres, students, commune members and PLA commanders and fighters of Huaipei Municipality attended parades. (Ni An-nua), member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPPCC and engineer of the Huaipei powerplant, vowed to make all possible contributions to realizing the four modernizations.

People from various circles in (Sucheng), capital of Suhsien Prefecture, also held parades on 6 March to greet the successful NPC session. (Chiang Kuang-hui), delegate to the 11th party congress and secretary of the (Shanchia) brigade party branch in Su Country, pledged to make contributions to quickly modernize agriculture. The prefecture has cultivated 7.2 million mou of overwintering wheat fields, applying green manure to 5.3 million mou thus far.

Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 March carried a 28-minute report--with portions recorded--on a 6 March parade in Hangchow to celebrate the conclusion of the first session of the Fifth NPC. Some 200,000 army men and civilians of Chekiang Province and Hangchow Municipality participated. They warmly hailed the election of the new state leaders, resolutely supported Premier Hua's government work report and the new PRC Constitution and expressed determination to rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Leading members of the Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Hangchow municipal party and revolutionary committees, PLA units stationed in Chekiang, the provincial and municipal CPPCC committees and mass organizations joined in the parade. These leaders included Chen Wei-ta, Chen Tso-lin, Chang Tzu-shih, Chiang Pao-ti, Feng Ko, Wang Fang, (Hsueh Chu), Wang Po-ping, Liu I-fu, Chen An-yu and Chai Hsi-wu, responsible persons of the Chekiang provincial party and revolutionary committees; (Chen Wei-chu), (Tseng Feng), (Chen Hsia), (Fang Tzu-ting), (Liu Yen-ju), (Chao Yu-kuan), (Tseng Ko-ta), Chou Feng and (Sun Chia-hsien), responsible persons of the Hangchow municipal party and revolutionary committees; Shen Chu-yen and Mei Sung-lin, alternate members of the party Central Committee residing in Hangchow; (Lo Han-hsing), Li Pin-cheng, Yang Chi-lin, (Sun Tao-chi), Wang Fu-tang, (Yeh Te-wang), (Li Chih-ching), (Li Chi-ming), (Yang Shih-chin), and (Wang Chung-li), responsible persons of the provincial military district and representatives of the three branches of the armed forces stationed in Hangchow; Chiang Hsi-ming and Tsui Tung-po, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and (Wu Chih-fei), (Sun Tao-fu) and (Cheng Chih-hsin), vice chairmen of the Hangchow Municipal CPPCC Committee.

The broadcast noted that Chekiang has achieved initial success in grasping the key link and running the country well and a good harvest was reaped in 1977 despite serious natural disasters. It reported that "The total value of industrial products rose by 30 percent compared with 1976, setting a new record." Since the beginning of last winter, the province has reclaimed 400,00 mou of farmland. The acreage of spring crops this year is larger than ever before, and the crops are also growing better than before. Comrade (Shen Chu-yun), first secretary of the party committee of the Hangchow silk printing and dyeing plant, whom Chairman Hua personally received, described the dramatic changes in her plant since the smashing of the gang of four and expressed her determination to contribute to the realization of the four modernizations before the end of this century.

Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 March reported that on the morning of 6 March 200,000 army men and people in Nanchang held rallies to celebrate the closing of the NPC. Provincial and municipal party, government and military leaders Pai Tung-tsai, Huang Chih-chen, Ti Sheng, Hsin Chun-chieh, Hsiung Chen-wu, Chang Chih-yung, Wang Chao-jung, Chao Chih-chien, Shen Chung-wen, (Wang Ning-te), Wang Chao-ping, Ma Chien, (Liu Hsun), (Chu Tung-ching), (Chen Sheng) and others attended the rallies.

On 7 March the station added that on the previous day 300,000 army men and people in Ichun Prefecture held a grand parade to warmly hail the victorious holding of the Fifth NPC. Present at the parade were (Wu Ping), (Fan Hai-ching) and (Sung Yun-kao), responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the prefecture. The paraders included workers, poor and lower-middle peasants, PLA commanders and fighters, cadres, intellectuals, students and residents. Parades were also held on 6 March in 12 counties including Shangkao, Feni, Ani and Fengcheng.

When the joyous news of the conclusion of the Fifth NPC reached Fuchou Prefecture, the cadres, workers and peasants held a grand parade and, braving the rain, took to the streets to hail the festive occasion. Many units organized forums that evening to discuss the significance of the event. On 6 March army men and people in the prefecture held a solemn gathering to hail the holding of the Fifth NPC. Present at the gathering were (Wang Chin-kai) and (Yeh She-ning), deputy secretaries of the Fuchou prefectural CCP Committee.

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(Li Min-chih), Standing Committee member of the prefectural CCP Committee and secretary of the Fuchou Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the gathering. (Wang Chien-kai) and (Wang I-chien), Standing Committee member of the Fuchou prefectural CCP Committee and political commissar of the Fuchou Military Subdistrict, gave speeches at the gathering.

Armed men and people in Shangjiao Prefecture also braved the rain and held a parade to express their resolute support for Premier Hua Kuo-fen's government work report, the new PRC Constitution and Yeh Chien-ying as NPC Chairman. (Li Ko-shih), (Fang Chien), (Wang Chen) and (Wu Chang-keng), responsible comrades of the Shanguao prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees, participated in the parade along with the office cadres to celebrate the occasion, and held a Standing Committee meeting of the prefectural CCP Committee on 6 March to seriously study the various notices of the NPC and the joint editorial.

On the morning of 6 March grand parades were also held in various areas of Ching kangshan Prefecture with the participation of (Wang Hsu-feng), (Lu Jung-chiang), (Wan Cheng), (Lu Chih-hsiu) and (Chun Ping-i), responsible comrades of the party, government and army of the prefecture and municipality; Red Army veteran (Kung Nung-nieh); labor models from the various fronts; and advanced workers and scientific research personnel who have scored outstanding achievements.

The same radio at 1100 GMT on 8 March reported that on the afternoon of 6 March 60,000 armed men and people in Kanchou Prefecture and Municipality held a rally in the municipal stadium to fervently hail the holding of NPC and CPPCC sessions. (Wang Shu-heng), (Wang Chen-ping) and (Kao Wei-hsin), responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the prefecture, attended the rally. (Wang Shu-heng), secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee and chairman of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee, spoke. Other speakers included (Yang Tao-yu), workers' representative; (Tseng Chi-cheng), a peasant representative; and (Lung Hui-chang), an intellectuals' representative.

On the evening of 6 March, 100,000 armed men and people in Chiuchiang Prefecture and Municipality held celebration parades. (Chang Li-kuang), (Wang Hua), (Wang Te), (Yang Chi-pieh), (Li Ko) and (Chien Hsin), responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the prefecture and municipality, took part in them. The following day, 30,000 armed men and people in Pinghsiang Municipality, the Anyuan coal mine, the Pinghsiang iron and steel plant and the Hsianghsi machine tool plant held rallies to hail the holding of the NPC session. Armed men and people of Pinghsiang gathered at the municipal stadium to hold a rally attended by (Mu Hsien), (Liu Kuan-ching), (Li I-chiu), (Ouyang Chih-feng), (Chang Chun-chen), (Huang Kuei), (Meng Ching-shen) and (Chang Chu-lin), responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the municipal People's Armed Forces Department. (Kuo Ching-chih), national industrial labor model, and (Chen Kuang-tien), national agricultural labor model, also took part in the rally. (Mu Hsien), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, spoke.

Some 50,000 armed men and people in Chingtechen Municipality also held a rally on 6 March at which (Yang Yung-fen), secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, spoke.

Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 6 March carried a 25-minute report--with portions recorded--on a 6 March grand parade in Nanking, with some 200,000 armed men and civilians participating, to warmly celebrate the successful conclusion of the Fifth NPC.

They resolutely supported Chairman Hua's government work report, the new PRC Constitution, the election of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as premier and the election of Comrade Yeh Chien-ying as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Leading members of the Kiangsu Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Nanking PLA units, the provincial military district and the Nanking Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, including Wang Min-sheng, Chu Chiang, Chou Tse, Tu Ping and (Hu Shih-hung), led the parade. To greet this great occasion, the Nanking working class exerted great efforts and overfulfilled the February state target for industrial output value by 6 percent, registering a 37.8 percent increase over the same period last year. Workers taking part in the parade angrily denounced the gang of four for sabotaging the four modernizations and pledged to do their best to carry out these tasks before the end of this century. Scientists, technicians, educational workers, public health workers and literary and art workers in Nanking Municipality also joined in the parade, shouting slogans. They all pledged to do their utmost to attain the grand goal of the four modernizations.

At 1130 GMT on 7 March the same radio carried a newsletter entitled "Carry Out the New Long March Under the Command of Chairman Hua." It said the 600 representatives who attended Chintan County's congress of advanced collectives and individuals in building the militia organizationally, politically and militarily warmly hailed the successful conclusion of the Fifth NPC and vowed to advance in big strides in the new Long March under the command of Chairman Hua. According to the newsletter, the representatives pledged to further Chairman Mao's important instructions: "It is necessary to consolidate the army" and "be ready to fight in a war" and to make full preparations for the "liberation of Taiwan, China's sacred territory."

The same radio at 1030 GMT on 7 March carried a 30-minute report entitled "Warmly Celebrate the Successful Convocation of the Fifth NPC." The report said that on 6 March 50,000 people in Hsuehou Municipality paraded through the streets to hail the conclusion of the congress. After listening to broadcasts about the congress, Lu Chih-lung, alternate member of the NPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Hsuehou Mining Bureau's party committee, called on mine workers to "respond to the fighting call of the Fifth NPC, continue the Long March by closely following Chairman Hua, firmly grasp the key link of exposing and criticizing the gang of four" and contribute their share in realizing the four modernizations.

According to the report, thousands of soldiers and people in Changchou, Wuhsi, Suchou and Chenchiang municipalities also took to the streets on 6 March to acclaim the conclusion of the Fifth NPC. They enthusiastically expressed support for Premier Hua Kuo-feng's government work report, the new PRC Constitution, and the election of Hua Kuo-feng as premier of the State Council and Yeh Chien-ying as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, and vowed to work hard to build China into a modern and powerful socialist country.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 0000 GMT on 7 March carried a 6-minute report saying that on 6 March Shanghai literary and art workers celebrated the closing of the congress by presenting theatrical shows. The report noted that the shows were attended by leading members of the Shanghai Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the three branches of the armed forces in Shanghai, responsible persons of the Shanghai Municipal CPPCC Committee, workers, peasants and soldiers. No names of leaders were mentioned in the report.



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Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 March carried a 27-minute report--with portions recorded--which said that 200,000 army men and civilians in Tsinan took part in a parade on 6 March to acclaim the "successful conclusion of the first session of the Fifth NPC." The participants shouted: "Resolutely support Chairman Hua's report on the work of the government," "resolutely support the new Constitution of the PRC," "resolutely support the election of Chairman Hua as premier of the State Council," and "resolutely support the election of Vice Chairman Yeh as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee."

The report noted that leaders of the Shantung Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Tsinan PLA units and Tsinan Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees who took part in the parade included Hsiao Wang-tung, Li Jih-nai, Li Chen, Jen Ssu-chung, Ho Chih-yuan and [remainder of names indistinct].

According to the report, the leading organ of the Tsinan PLA units held a grand celebration meeting in Tsinan. Representatives to the conference to exchange experience in learning from Lei Feng and the Hard-Bone 6th Company also attended the meeting. After the meeting, participants paraded through the streets.

#### MASS MEETINGS HELD IN ANHWEI TO MARK WOMEN'S DAY

HK100620Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] Over the past few days the masses of women on various fronts in Anhwei held commemorative meetings, forums, friendship meetings and soirees to warmly praise wise leader Chairman Hua's great meritorious deeds and to warmly hail the great success scored in grasping the key link in running the country and achieving initial results. They are determined to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely implement the various fighting tasks put forward by the Fifth NPC, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and strive to realize the four modernizations.

"On 7 March the provincial and Hefei Municipal Women's Federations and trade unions jointly held get-togethers in the Chianghuai Theater, the Workers' Palace of Culture and the Workers' Movie Theater to warmly celebrate 8 March International Women's Day. Over 10,000 representatives of women on various fronts and advanced figures attended the get-togethers.

"(Ting Yu-chuan), chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, and Chou Hsien-min, vice chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, spoke at the get-togethers on behalf of the provincial and the municipal women's federations and trade unions. The first offered festival greetings to the masses of women throughout the province. They said: International Women's Day is the commemorative day of working women throughout the world. It is aimed at winning liberating and uniting to fight. On this happy day of celebrating the victorious closing of the Fifth NPC, it is of great significance to commemorate this brilliant day. During the Fifth NPC, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua gave us new fighting orders. The masses of women throughout the province must take action, conscientiously propagate and implement the spirit of the Fifth NPC, uphold the line of the 11th Party Congress and strive to build a powerful and modern socialist state."

During the get-togethers the provincial and municipal art troupes, the provincial drama troupe, the provincial Peking Opera Troupe, the provincial art school and some factories, mines, enterprises, schools and kindergartens gave literary and art performances. The Chinese University of Science and Technology, the University of Anhwei and the Anhwei Medical College gave scientific and technical demonstrations.

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## PROVINCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS CELEBRATING FIFTH NPC

HK090200/OW100237 [Editorial Report HK/OW] Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 March reported that 300,000 army men and people held a grand parade in Chengchow to warmly celebrate the successful closing of the first session of the Fifth NPC. Taking part in the parade were Tai Su-li, Wang Hui, Cheng Yung-ho, Shen Mao-kung, Wen Hsiang-lan, Lu Chung-yang and Sung Yu-hsi, responsible comrades of the Honan Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees; Tung Chuan-chun, Yang Shu-yuan, Kao Shu-kuan, Yang Tsung-ti, Hsu Chieh, Liu Yen, Peng Hui, (Chou Man-tien) and (Sun Kuan-sheng), responsible comrades of the provincial military district; Chang Po-yuan, responsible comrade of the Honan Provincial CPPCC; and responsible comrades of the Chengchow Municipal CCP Committee.

According to the radio at 1100 GMT on 9 March, people from all walks of life gathered at the Chengchow railway station to warmly greet the return of Honan's deputies to the congress, who discussed the country's major policies with wise leader Chairman Hua. The radio said that at 0920 on 9 March Liu Chien-hsun, first secretary of the Honan provincial party committee, chairman of the Honan Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Honan Military District, and others, alighted from the train.

According to the report Comrade Tai Su-li, secretary of the Honan party committee and vice chairman of the Honan Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Cheng Yung-ho, deputy secretary of the Honan party committee and vice chairman of the Honan Revolutionary Committee, led the people in warmly shaking hands with the deputies.

Also present at the greeting event, the radio said, were Comrades Shen Mao-kung, Lu Chung-yang and (Sun Jui-chi), members of the Honan party Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of Honan Military District, such as (Chou Chuan-hsin), Yang Shu-yuan, Kao Shu-kuan, and Hsu Chieh.

Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 March reported that 200,000 army men and people in Changsha held parades on the evening of 5 March to warmly hail the victorious Fifth NPC and Fifth CPPCC. Attending the parades were responsible comrades of the Hunan provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the Changsha municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and PLA units stationed in Changsha: Wan Ta, Liu Fu-sheng, Chao Chu-chi, Wang Chih-kuo, Tung Chih-wen, Tung Kuo-kuei, (Shih Ching-san), Chang Wen-kuang, (Tao Wen-chu), Yin Tzu-ming, Shih Pang-chih, Liu Shih-hung, Jen Shih-jen, Sun Cheng-chien, Kang Kan-sheng, Chen Hsin, (Tung Chun-hsing), Shih Lei, Kou Wu-hsien, Tang Tsai-yu, Li Chih-ping, Wu Hai-ching, (Lu Chih-pin), Kuan Chien, Wang Li-chao, Li Ming, (Ma Chi), Han Kai-ya, (Wu Yao-kuang), (Tsui Hung-i), (Kuo Sheng), (Hsieh Hua), Li Chao-ming, Li Lang-chiu, (Yung Cheng-te), (Yu Tung-ming), (Chiang Chao) and (Kuo Chi).

Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 March said on the morning of 6 March that 200,000 army men and people in Wuhan held rallies to celebrate the closing of the NPC. Attending the rallies were Li Cheng-fang, first political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units; Chang Yu-hua, secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees (Wang Chun), (Jen Chung-ning), Jao Hsing-li, Wang Pu-ching, Li Fu-chuan, Ting Feng-ying, Hsueh Tan, Chiao Te-hsiu, Chang Chin-hsien, Wang Li-pin, Ma Hsueh-li, (Shih Chuan), Hsia Shih-hou, (Chen Ming), Lin Shao-nan and Hao Kuo-tao.

According to the radio, Chen Ai-o, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee, who was in Wuhan, also attended. Also present were Kao Shang-ying, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee and responsible comrades of Wuhan PLA units, leadership organs of the Wuhan PLA units, the air force of the Wuhan PLA, the artillery of Wuhan PLA units, the Hupeh Provincial Military District and military schools in Wuhan. Names reported were: Chou Shih-chung, (Cheng Hui-hsien), Wu Shih-an, (Wang Tzu-hsiu), Tsui Chien-ying, Li Ting-kuo, Ma Chao-kun, Chou Chih-kang, (Liu Tzu-yuan, Ho Yun-hung, (Chang Shu-kun), (Liu Chien-ching), (Yang Ta-men), (Fang Hui), (Fang Ming), (Hsu Feng-yuan), (Liu Chao), (Chao Chun), Tso Ai, (Lin Chao-kung), (Feng Chi-teng), (Wu Ken-mei) and (Tuan Heng-te). Responsible comrades of the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees (Li Chun), (Meng Hsiao-peng), Tao Cheng-ko, (Wang Chi-hsin), (Fei Ssu-li), (Tung Ming-ning), (Hsueh Ku), Hsieh Tzu-chun, (Pi Chi), Teng Ken, Hsiung Fei and (Wang Chia-chi) were also present.

The same station on 7 March at 1100 GMT reported that armymen and people in Huangshih Municipality and Hsiaokan, Huangkang and Hsienning prefectures held parades to enthusiastically hail the successful congress' conclusion. In the newly built industrial municipality of Huangshih, many basic-level units held celebration rallies and parades to mark the occasion. Present at the activities were (Liu Kuang-chuan), first secretary of the Huangshih Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal Revolutionary Committee, and responsible comrades of the municipal party, government and army.

On 6 March, the radio said, 20,000 workers, peasants, soldiers, students, revolutionary cadres and residents of Hsiaokan Prefecture held a mammoth parade to mark the closing. Also present were responsible comrades of the Hsiaokan prefectural party committee, the PLA units stationed in Hsiaokan and the Hsiaokan County party committee. It was reported that the occasion was also widely celebrated by armymen and people of urban and rural areas throughout Hsienning Prefecture.

On 8 March at 1100 GMT, the radio reported that 70,000, 60,000 and 20,000 armymen and people participated in 6 March parades in Inchang, Chingchou and Enshih prefectures respectively to celebrate the successful closing of the first session of the Fifth NPC. The radio also reported that Chingchou Prefecture set a record in total value of industrial output last year and that its January and February total value of industrial output increased as compared with the same period last year. In its newscast at the same time on the following day, the radio noted that Shihyen Municipality held rallies and parades on 6 March to mark the occasion, with local party, government and army leaders participating, and that "this municipality is one of the key construction projects for which great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and respected and beloved Premier Chou showed concern." The radio also reported that 5 million people of Hsiangyang Prefecture and the 2.5 million people of Yunyang Prefecture acclaimed the congress' closing.

Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 March reported that on the morning of 6 March 200,000 armymen and people in Nanning held rallies to celebrate the NPC closing. Responsible comrades of the regional CCP and revolutionary committees, regional military district, PLA units stationed in Nanning, Nanning municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and Nanning prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Chao Hsin-jan, Hsu Chi-hai, Liao Sheng-tung, Chang Sheng-chen, Lo Li-pin, Chou Kuang-chun, Ho I-jan, Kuo Chih-fu, Wang Mai-yu, Kuo Vao-ching, Tung I-fa and others attended. Comrades (Li Ying-tan), (Tao Chi-chun) and (Chen La), consultants to the regional Revolutionary Committee, and people from all circles also attended the rallies.

At the same time on 7 March the radio reported that people of various trades and professions in Yulin, Chinchou and Hochih prefectures enthusiastically celebrated the congress' successful conclusion. It added that on 5 and 6 March 6 million army men and people throughout Yulin Prefecture took part in celebration activities. Present at the activities were (Lin Chung), first secretary of the prefectural CCP Committee and chairman of the prefectural Revolutionary Committee; (Liu Cheng-jung), political commissar of the Yulin Military Subdistrict; and (Huang Cheng-jen), commander of the Yulin Military Subdistrict.

Also, according to the radio, on the evening of 5 March 15,000 army men and people in Chinchou Prefecture took part in a parade to mark the NPC closing. Participating in the parade were (Yen Chin-hsin), (Wang Ta-ping), (Tun Chia-lo), and (Sun Ching-fang), responsible comrades of the Chinchou prefectural CCP and revolutionary committees and the Chinchou Military Subdistrict.

In Chinchengchiang, center of Hochih Prefecture, the radio added, some 30,000 people of various nationalities held a parade on 6 March to warmly celebrate the successful holding of the Fifth NPC. (Fu I-ping), (Li Shen), (Li Hsien-chih) and (Liu Te-chang), responsible comrades of the prefecture's party, government and army, took part in the parade.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 8 March reported that people of various trades and professions in Liuchou, Kueilin, Wuchou and Pose also celebrated the successful holding of the congress.

Some 160,000 people in Liuchou Prefecture, Liuchou Municipality, the Liuchou Railway Bureau and the PLA units stationed in Liuchou, the radio said, held parades on the evening of 5 March and on 6 March to mark the occasion. (Wang Yun), (Liu Yun Sheng), (Wang Yu-ping), (Liu Hua-fu) and (Kao Tu), responsible comrades of the Liuchou prefectural party and revolutionary committees, the Liuchou municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Liuchou Railway Bureau party and revolutionary committees, and the Liuchou Military Subdistrict took part in the parades.

According to the radio, more than 100,000 people in Kueilin Prefecture, Kueilin Municipality, the Kueilin Military Subdistrict and the PLA units stationed in Kueilin held grand parades on the evening of 5 March and on 6 March. (Tou Tan), (Hsueh Feng), (Ho Chin), (Li Shan-jan), (Hang Kai) and (Hsia Shen-ming), responsible comrades of the Kueilin prefectural party and revolutionary committees, the Kueilin municipal party and revolutionary committees, the Kueilin Military Subdistrict and the PLA units stationed in Kueilin participated in the parades.

On the evening of 5 March and on 6 March parades were also held in Wuchou Prefecture, Wuchou Municipality and the Wuchou Military Subdistrict. Taking part in the parades were (Huang Chen-hua), (Wang En-ho), (Kao Feng-chin) and (Chang Hsi), responsible comrades of the Wuchou prefectural party and revolutionary committees, the Wuchou municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Wuchou Military Subdistrict. Last year, the radio added, Wuchou prefecture reaped an all-round bumper harvest. Its total grain output increased by 280 million catties compared with 1976, an increase of 14 percent. Wuchou Municipality last year overfulfilled the state industrial quota 6 days ahead of schedule, with an increase of 13.6 percent in its total value of industrial output compared with 1976.

Also, according to the radio, on the evening of 5 March and on 6 March some 30,000 people in Pose City in Pose Prefecture held parades. (Cheng Shao-tung), (Chen Shih-chen) and (Chen Te-hua), responsible comrades of the Pose prefectural party and revolutionary committees and the Pose Military Subdistrict, took part.



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In addition the radio reported the return of Kwangsi's congress delegates to Nanning on 8 March. The head of the Kwangsi delegation was Chiao Hsiao-kuang and the deputy heads were Tu I, Liang Chi-chuan and Huang Jung. Liu Chung-kuei, Chin Ying-chi, Chao Mao-hsun, Chao Hsin-jan, Chang Sheng-chen, (Lo Li-pin), Chou Kuang-chun, Ho I-jan, (Kuo Chih-fu) and (Wang Mai-yu), responsible comrades of the Kwangsi Regional CCP and revolutionary committees, the Kwangsi Military District and PLA units stationed in Nanning went to the airport to welcome the delegates. Also welcoming the delegates were (Li Ying-tan), (Chiao Hsi-hsin), and (Chen An) of the departments and committees of the regional Revolutionary Committee, and Kuo Yao-ching and (Yung Chi-kuang), responsible persons of the Nanning municipal party and revolutionary committee and the Nanning prefectural party and revolutionary committee.

Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin at 0430 on 7 March reported that 200,000 army men and civilians in Canton held massive parades on 6 March to hail the victorious convocations. Attending were responsible persons of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Kuo Jung-chang, Wang Chuan-kuo, Wu Nan-sheng, Meng Hsien-te, Liang Hsiang, Hsueh Kuang-chun, Wang Ning, Li Chien-an and Li Chia-jen; responsible persons of the party committee of the Canton PLA and of Canton PLA units Chiang Hsieh-yuan, Shan Yin-chang, Teng I-fan, (Chou Te-li) and (Huang Chun); and responsible persons of the Canton Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Tu Chen-shiang, Chung Ming, Hsueh Yen, Lo Fan-chun, Kao Hsin and (Yang I).

On 8 March at 1130 GMT, the station added that all subordinate units of Canton PLA units and militia in Kwangtung had held celebration rallies and forums to hail the NPC. Among the commanders and fighters were (Liu Mei-chun), national fighting hero and deputy director of the rear service department of the Hainan Military District; and (Hsu Liang), Red Army veteran and deputy commander of the Meih sien Military Subdistrict.

#### 'POLITICAL DISSIDENT' REPORTED EXECUTED IN CANTON

OW040536Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0531 GMT 4 Mar 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 4 March (AFP)--A Chinese political dissident was executed last month in the southern city of Canton for spreading "reactionary propaganda" abroad, it was learned here today. Witnesses reported seeing two posters announcing the capital sentence in Canton streets. The proclamation, signed in the name of the Kwangtung Provincial Supreme Court, was dated 18 February.

It said the accused, Ho Chun-shu, went before a firing squad immediately after being sentenced. Ho Chun-shu, 45, was charged with editing and printing a "counter-revolutionary" brochure, distributing it locally, and sending copies abroad.

The text, totalling 200,000 Chinese characters, was said in the proclamation to have been sent to the United States and the Soviet Union, to a number of foreign embassies and consulates in Peking, and to "reactionary" newspapers in Hong Kong. The posters said the accused "did not admit his crimes," and that this "stirred up the anger of the people" and led to the carrying out of the death sentence.

#### STUDENT SELECTION PROCESS COMPLETED IN KWANGTUNG

HK100915Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 10 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] Kwangtung has basically completed its selection of students for universities and secondary technical schools.

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Some 8,900 students have been accepted by institutions of higher learning in Kwangtung and 1,200 students by institutions of higher learning in other provinces. A total of 3,000 students have been accepted by secondary technical schools in Kwangtung and in other provinces. Secondary technical schools in various prefectures and municipalities are now doing selection work. After approval by the provincial Student Enrollment Work Committee, all institutions of higher learning and secondary technical schools have issued letters of acceptance to students by stages.

Many students scored outstanding examination results. "The average age of the 18 new students accepted by the Chinese University of Science and Technology in our province is 18 and the average grade was 329.9. The average grade for mathematics was 90, and 85.8 for physics and chemistry. The average overall grade of the 114 new students accepted by the Mathematics Department of the Chungshan University is 313, and the average grade for mathematics is 91.5. Three students had perfect scores."

"The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee has paid great attention to selection work. Before selecting new students, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee seriously listened to the report of the provincial Student Enrollment Work Committee on selection work, examined the principles for selection and gave instructions. To strengthen leadership, a provincial leadership group for selecting new students was established. The CCP committees of various institutions of higher learning also sent party members, cadres and teachers who have high standards in policy and a good work style and who are impartial to participate in the selection work. They are under the leadership of a responsible person of the party committee.

"The selection work from key schools to ordinary schools, from high marks to low marks, and from institutions of higher learning to secondary technical schools, has been carried out in five stages." Before selecting new students, personnel first studied the instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on student enrollment work and other relevant policies. They then carefully examined the namelists of the candidates and all other materials presented by prefectures and municipalities. A new student was selected on the basis of collective discussion and in accordance with the student's own choice and the principle of "evaluating a student's moral, intellectual and physical qualities in an all-round way and selecting the best."

"In the process of selecting students by stages, priority was given to insuring the quality of new students in key schools. All schools have resolutely implemented the party's class line and other policies. Agricultural and forestry schools have paid attention to selecting local experts with practical experience. Medical schools have paid attention to selecting barefoot doctors who have given good performances. Normal schools have paid attention to selecting teachers of people-run schools who have given good performances. At the same time, all schools have paid attention to selecting youths from Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao and from overseas. They have also paid attention to selecting youths of minority nationalities and females. With equal moral, intellectual and physical qualities, priority was given to workers, poor and lower peasants and their children, and the children of martyrs. Those new students who have received the letter of acceptance are now ready to report to the schools."

PROVINCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS CELEBRATING FIFTH NPC

HK090200 OW100237 [Editorial Report HK/OW] Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 March reported that on the morning of 6 March, 200,000 army men and people in Kweiyang solemnly held parades to warmly celebrate the victorious conclusion of the Fifth NPC, to resolutely support Premier Hua's government work report and to resolutely fulfill the various fighting tasks put forward in the work report. Leading the parade were Wu Hsiang-pi, Su Kang, Miao Chun-ting, Hsu Chien-sheng, Liu Hsing-sheng, Chang Yu-huan, Fu Ai-mung, (Tien Shih-chou), Wang Chao-wen, Wang Chen-chiang, Wu Shih, Jan Yen-mung, Hsieh Chieh, Chang Yu-chin, (Tuan Chih-chung), Chang Liang, (Mao Ping-chen), (Huang Huan), (Liu I), (Chen Wei-li), (Han Kuo-chin), (Chu Chun-ho), (Li Ming), Tien Hua-i, Hsueh Kuang, (Liu Te-sheng), (Lan Shin-hsin), (Hsu Chen-chen), (Na Shang-tien), (Wang Hsiu-chun), (Yen Chia-chi), Hsu Ching-yu and (Chen I-fu), responsible comrades of the party, government, army and CPPCC committees of the province and municipality.

The same station at 1100 GMT on 7 March reported that cadres and people of various nationalities throughout Kweichow held parades to warmly hail the successful congress' closing. Tsun Municipality workers used practical action to greet the victorious closing. The radio also said the (Changcheng) No 10 electric equipment plant overfulfilled its February production quota by 12.7 percent. The masses of poor and lower-middle peasants in the suburban areas of the municipality have held forums to discuss the significance of the NPC session and have decided to work hard to greet it. Eighty percent of the labor force of (Kaochiao) commune has promoted spring farming and farming preparations. While the NPC was in session, (Kaochiao) production brigade accumulated 1.7 million catties of manure, thus laying a foundation for spring cultivation.

According to the radio, in Kaili, capital of southeast Kweichow, Miao-tung Autonomous Prefecture, some 30,000 people of various nationalities held a mammoth parade. On 6 March, 50,000 army men and people of various nationalities held a parade in Tuyun, capital of the South Kweichow Pui-miao Autonomous Prefecture, to celebrate the successful holding of the NPC and CPPCC sessions. The occasion was also celebrated by more than 50,000 people throughout Anshun Prefecture. Encouraged by the spirit of the Fifth NPC, the radio said, the workers of the (Yunma) machinery plant have fulfilled their production quota for the first quarter a month ahead of schedule. People throughout Pingpa County have vigorously fought a battle of annihilation in accumulating manure. Leaders of the county party committee have taken the lead in collecting fertilizer. Every member of the Standing Committee of the county party committee has been assigned to accumulate 2,000 catties of manure. Some 2,000 people of organs subordinate to the county, factories, mines and schools accumulated 2.5 million catties of fertilizer in less than 5 days. The county has collected various types of fertilizers, totalling 250 million catties, since 26 February, the radio said.

People throughout Pichieh Prefecture held forums and other activities to celebrate the congress' conclusion. On 5 and 6 March the people of organs, factories, mines, rural communes, PLA camps, schools, streets and shops throughout Tungjen Prefecture held forums and parades to mark the occasion. In addition, the radio reported, on 6 March the principal responsible comrades of the Hsingi Prefectural CCP Committee and the Hsingi Military Subdistrict, along with 15,000 people, held a parade to mark the occasion, which was also celebrated by 1.8 million people of various nationalities throughout Liupanshui Prefecture. On 5 March the latter prefecture overfulfilled the day's tasks of raw coal and washed coal production, tunneling and extraction.

Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2140 GMT on 9 March reported the return of Szechwan congress delegates to Chengtu and Chungking by plane on 8 March. Those who landed at Chengtu were welcomed by Chen Hsien-jui, Hsu Chih, Hsu Meng-hsia, Lu Ta-tung, Sun Hung-tao, Chang Li-hsing, Yang Wan-hsuan, Ho Hao-chu, Chiao Chih-min, Kuan Hsueh-ssu, Wang Tung-pao, Liang Chung-yu, Chao Wen-chin and (Hsu Cheng-kung), responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and Chengtu PLA units; (Hsiung Yu-chung), (Li Chun) and (King Yeh-shu), responsible comrades of the Chengtu Municipal CCP Committee; and responsible comrades of the provincial organs. Those who landed at Chungking were welcomed by Chien Min and (I Chao-tsai), responsible comrades of the Chungking municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 March carried an 11-minute report saying that 50,000 army men and civilians in Lhasa had in the past few days paraded through the streets to hail the "successful conclusion of the first session of the Fifth NPC." The report noted that the marchers in addition to expressing their support for the documents adopted at the Fifth NPC, pledged to build Tibet into a prosperous region under Chairman Hua's leadership.

#### YUNNAN DAILY Editorial

HK090925Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 78 HK

[YUNNAN DAILY editorial: "Follow Wise Leader Chairman Hua on a New Long March"--date not given]

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth NPC has victoriously concluded. We fervently hail its tremendous successes. Under the command of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the people of Yunnan are resolved to unite as one for a new Long March and to advance toward the great goal of building China into a modern and powerful country. This is our common aim. In common with the people of the whole country, the people of Yunnan have the determination and strength to fulfill this glorious task. We fervently support the new Constitution of the PRC and the report delivered by Vice Chairman Yeh.

"To achieve the great goal of building a modern and powerful socialist country, we must make greater efforts than in the past. In recent years work in Yunnan has been seriously sabotaged by the gang of four. Since the smashing of the gang of four, initial success has been scored in 1 year in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across Yunnan, and major victories have been won in revolution and production. A situation of new leap forward in the national economy has appeared. However, judging our work by the demands of the general task for the new era, our ideology, drive and work style do not yet meet the needs of the new situation. We must make a new breakthrough in all aspects so as to be able to catch up with the pace of the great era and avoid disappointing the hopes placed in us by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

"Premier Hua pointed out in his government work report that our cardinal task at present and for some time to come is to carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. We must promote study, grasp the ideological weapons, complete investigation work in a timely way, and resolutely, completely and utterly smash the bourgeois factional network cultivated by the gang of four, insuring that all evils are eliminated and no hidden danger remains. In connection with the reality of our own areas and units, we must give free rein to the masses to conduct the third campaign, completely eliminate the leftist camouflage of the gang of four and criticize their ultrarightist essence.



"It is necessary to further develop the movement to strike at two things. According to the constitution, we must particularly strike hard blows at those newborn, bourgeois elements who form the social foundation of the gang of four, and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to basic levels. Through exposing and criticizing the gang of four, we should further clarify right and wrong in line, straighten out all work, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, bring socialist democracy into full play, strengthen centralized and unified leadership, oppose anarchism, bourgeois factionalism and lack of organization and discipline, promote stability and unity throughout the province, go all out, aim high, and achieve a great development in all socialist construction undertakings in the province.

The question of speed of construction is a political question of whether we can effect the four modernizations before the end of the century. We must strive for high speed and work to realize the four modernizations as early as possible. In the next 22 years we must seize every moment, work in a revolutionary and death-defying way and contribute all our efforts to building a powerful socialist country.

We must respect and cherish the masses' socialist activism and pioneering spirit, unite the workers, peasants, other laboring people, revolutionary intellectuals, and bring their wisdom into full play.

Under the command of wise leader Chairman Hua and the guidance of Chairman Mao's great banner, we firmly believe that we can overcome all difficulties, crush all enemies and perform great miracles. Let us advance along the orientation pointed out by wise leader Chairman Hua.

#### SZECHWAN PREFECTURE PROMOTES FARMING PREPARATIONS

HK050110Y CH Hgtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 3 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] The Wenchiang Prefectural CCP Committee has actively led cadres and people to quickly whip up an upsurge in farming preparations and spring cultivation and to use practical action to celebrate the successful holding of the Fifth NPC. Since the beginning of spring, the Wenchiang Prefectural CCP Committee and the absolute majority of county party committees have held meetings on exchanging experiences in learning from Tachai in agriculture. They have seriously summed up a year's experience in deeply exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in learning from Tachai in agriculture. As a result of these meetings, the prefecture has dispatched cadres to readjust and augment the rural force for conducting education in the party's basic line and set up a big revolutionary force of more than 5,000 people. Led by the principle responsible comrades of the prefectural and county party committees, the force has gone to rural areas.

"Only 2 of the 13 Standing Committee members of the Kuan County party committee take charge of the daily work. The other members implement the leadership methods of taking charge of fixed locations and of combining work on key points with work in other areas. They have gone down to the forefront of agriculture to labor and to command the struggle. At the same time, 230 leading cadres at and above the rank of secretary of commune party committees throughout the county also implement the system of leadership post responsibility. Each person is responsible for getting a good grasp of one production brigade."

Responsible comrades of many county party committees have also led members of work teams to stay at the rural areas and to conduct education in the party's basic line.

"Since going deep into the forefront of the rural areas, cadres at all levels throughout Wenchiang Prefecture, in view of the special features of the extremely high temperature, the rapid growth of crops and the concentration of farm work since last winter, have seriously organized cadres and people to further arrange and implement the production plan of spring-sown crops. They have comprehensively checked up on manure, seeds, agricultural machinery and implements, plow cattle, drainage, irrigation and savings and have adopted effective measures to solve existing problems.

"Around spring festival, the prefecture has several times whipped up an upsurge in accumulating and manufacturing manure. It has collected and produced some 4.1 billion catties of natural fertilizers, an increase of 100 percent over the same period last year. The prefecture has generally checked up on seeds. In farming preparations and spring cultivation production, various trades and professions throughout Wenchiang Prefecture have made contributions to actively develop agriculture at high speed."

The prefectural nitrogenous fertilizer plant and the small nitrogenous fertilizer plants in Kuan and Kuanghan counties have continuously improved the quality of their products and strived to produce a great number of superior chemical fertilizers for agriculture. According to statistics, the prefecture's output of nitrogenous and phosphorous fertilizers is up by more than 50 percent over the same period last year. These fertilizers are now being transported to rural areas. Commerce, transport and communications departments have transferred and transported a great number of production materials for the promotion of agricultural development.

The masses of cadres and people throughout Wenchiang Prefecture have been greatly inspired by the successful holding of the Fifth NPC. They have thus greatly promoted farming preparations and spring farming. The 1.8 million mou of wheat, 800,000 mou of rapeseed and other spring-harvested and early spring crops are growing well. The seeds of corn and other spring-sown crops are being sown.

#### BRIEFS

**KWEIYANG WOMEN'S DAY RALLY**--On 7 March 1,000 women of all circles in the Kweiyang area held a rally to mark women's day. Comrade (Chang Hung-fan), deputy secretary of the municipal CCP Committee, made a speech in which he extended greetings to the women, praised them for their achievements, hailed the success of the Fifth NPC, and called for an extensive movement to study, propagate and implement the documents of the congress. He also called on Kweiyang and women to carry through to the end the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, grasp revolution and promote production and contribute toward rapidly developing the national economy. Comrade Meng Su-fen, director of the provincial Federation of Women, also spoke at the rally. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1104 GMT 8 Mar 78 HK]

**SZECHWAN TEACHERS**--The Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee has decided to hold short teacher training courses for 1,000 to 1,500 outstanding 1976 and 1977 graduates of institutions of higher education who have not yet been selected for 1977 college enrollment. After they have completed these courses, in accordance with the state's unified allocation, most of them will take up teaching posts in key middle and primary schools. [Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 9 Mar 78 HK]

PROVINCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS CELEBRATING FIFTH NPC

HK090220/OW100237 [Editorial Report HK/OW] Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 7 March broadcast a 17-minute report--with portions recorded--saying that soldiers and civilians in Shihchiachuang Municipality celebrated the conclusion of the Fifth NPC by parading through the streets and shouting slogans of support. The report noted that the marchers, including workers, peasants, intellectuals, scientists and technicians, vowed to do their best to help realize the four modernizations.

Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 9 March reported that Inner Mongolia deputies of various nationalities who had participated in the first session of the NPC returned to Huhehot from Peking on 9 March. They were welcomed by leading comrades of the Inner Mongolia regional and Huhehot municipal party, government and army, and by hundreds of organization cadres, literary and art workers and railway workers on their arrival at the Huhehot railway station. All the deputies, after talking about the congress and the moving scene when Chairman Hua personally visited them and gave directives on Inner Mongolia, called for making sincere efforts to study congress guidelines, implement the important directives of Chairman Hua for Inner Mongolia, disseminate the general tasks for the new period and strive to build Inner Mongolia into a stout bastion on the northern frontier of China and to build China into a great, modern and powerful socialist country.

The radio added that the broad masses of commanders and fighters of all PLA units in the military district held extensive celebration activities and expressed resolute support for Chairman Hua's report, the new PRC Constitution, the election of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng as premier of the State Council and of Comrade Yeh Chien-ying as the chairman of the Standing Committee of the congress. They are determined to respond to the call of the Fifth NPC, strengthen their preparedness for war, painstakingly train in skills of killing the enemy, enhance civilian-army joint defense and build China's northern frontier into an iron-strong great wall for combating and preventing revisionism.

Earlier, at 1100 GMT on 6 March, the radio reported that armymen and civilians of various nationalities of Huhehot Municipality in Inner Mongolia had held grand parades to warmly celebrate the victorious conclusion of the congress. On the night of 5 March, upon hearing the good news of its successful conclusion, workers, commune members, PLA commanders and fighters, revolutionary cadres, intellectuals, patriots and other people took to the streets, shouting slogans and stating that they would march from victory to victory under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. According to the radio, combat hero (Li Feng), deputy political commissar of a PLA unit, said: We should follow Chairman Mao's directive to work to liberate Taiwan and fulfill the tasks set forth by the Fifth NPC.

BRIEFS

HOPEI WHEAT PROBLEMS--Insect pests and plant diseases have been seriously affecting the growth of wheat seedlings in Hopei Province. The affected area is three times larger than in the spring of 1977 and may expand during further stages. Some localities in Hopei Province have also shown signs of drought. According to weather forecasts, the drought will continue to worsen. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 16 Feb 78 OW]

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HOPEI GROUNDWATER SURVEY--Shihchiachuang, 27 Feb--A comprehensive scientific survey of groundwater levels has been conducted in Hopei Province's Heilung River area covering 46 counties and municipalities in Hengshui, Tsangchou, Langfang, Hsingtai and Hantan prefectures. After 3 years of surveys, scientists have acquired a basic understanding of the groundwater in an area of more than 36,000 square kilometers. They have also developed an effective method to make groundwater serve agricultural production in arid and semiarid areas in northern China. The scientists have also developed a method to replenish groundwater by using stored surface water. From 1973 to 1976 the 11 counties in Shihchiachuang Prefecture replenished over 500 million cubic meters of groundwater over an area of 1.161 million mou. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 27 Feb 78 OW]

INNER MONGOLIA METALS--In February, the steel foundry of Paotou Iron and Steel Company, Inner Mongolia, prefulfilled by 1 day its production plan and increased its average daily steel output by 10.2 percent over that of January, setting an all-time record. The ore-dressing plant of this company, after setting new records in January in eight economic and technical targets, prefulfilled by 3 days its February production plan for products up to standard. Since 18 February, it has achieved daily increases in iron and rare-earth gold ore output. The iron-smelting plant of this company prefulfilled by 3 days its pig iron production plan. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Mar 78 SK]

INNER MONGOLIA ENGINEERS--The Capital Construction Commission of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee recently designated 37 people as engineers, directing engineers and deputy chief engineers, most of whom went to colleges and universities during the 17 years after the founding of the people's republic. Some were selected from among workers. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Feb 78 SK]

INNER MONGOLIA WOMEN'S RALLY--On 8 March the Inner Mongolia Women's Federation held a regional wired broadcasting rally in Huhehot to celebrate the 8 March International Working Women's Day. Attending were responsible persons of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP and revolutionary committees, women directors, chairmen and committee members of various departments, committees and offices and women veterans of the regional military district. Also attending the rally were responsible persons of the regional trade unions, CYL and women's federations of various leagues and municipalities and representatives of various nationalities. Responsible persons of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee and (Chen Shu-chen), chairman of the Inner Mongolia Women's Federation spoke at the rally. (Hsieh Kui-fen), vice chairman of Wuhai Municipal Women's Federation; (Chang Shu-ping), a worker of Paotou Iron and Steel Company; and (Hou Feng-yun), a commune member of Hsingho County, also spoke at the rally. (Chang I-jung), vice chairman of Payennaoerh League Women's Federation, read the letter of proposal to all women in Inner Mongolia at the rally. The rally acclaimed 69 women advanced units and 231 advanced women. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Mar 78 SK]

INNER MONGOLIA COMMERCE--The broad masses of staff and workers on the commercial front in Inner Mongolia have worked to bring out the latent potential of enterprises, grasped the work of switching deficits to profits and scored good achievements in 1977, showing an increase of 170 percent in net profit over 1976. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 78 SK]



## PROVINCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS CELEBRATING FIFTH NPC

[Editorial Report WA/SK] Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin at 2200 GMT 5 March reported that as the glad tidings arrived about the successful conclusion of the fifth NPC the broad masses of armymen and civilians in Harbin were utterly delighted and excited, sang, danced, set off firecrackers, jumped up and down in the streets and held grand rallies and parades on the night of 5 March. Responsible persons of leading organs and various departments in Heilungkiang and Harbin, scientists and professors joined the masses in the parades hailing wise leader Chairman Hua's government work report, his being elected premier of the State Council, Vice Chairman Yeh's report on the revision of China's Constitution and his being elected NPC chairman and expressing their determination to strive to accomplish the four modernizations, build China into a powerful, modern socialist country and fulfill the general tasks for the new period of the country's development.

The masses of teachers and students of the Harbin Ship Engineering Institute, who had suffered great interference by the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, and experienced profound changes under the kind concern of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, held a celebration rally on the evening of 4 March at their club house with the participation of 3,000 teachers and students. Secretary of the institute party committee and other pacesetters and professors delivered speeches at the rally. Professor (Fu Mao-hsiang), a pacesetter in the Heilungkiang science conference, said: "I am filled with emotion to hear the good news of the successful closing of the Fifth NPC. I think the convocation of the congress is the starting point of a new Long March and a great call for advancing toward the year of 2,000. We teachers in our fifties or so have been developed under the party's care. However, due to the interference and sabotage by the gang and its sworn follower, the overlord of northeast China, we could not devote our energy and time to the state." "Now, thanks to the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we teachers, staff and workers are greatly encouraged." We should strive to find and develop men of ability. After the rally, teachers and students held a grand parade.

The radio said commanders and fighters in Heilungkiang Military District and commanders and fighters stationed in Harbin had also held rallies and parades to hail the successful closing of the congress. Fighter (Hsia Yung-liang), an activist in learning from Lei Feng of a PLA unit stationed in Harbin, said with emotion: "This congress is of great significance in carrying out the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle and struggle for production and scientific experiment in the course of socialist construction. We must sincerely implement the guidelines of this congress and try to fulfill the fighting tasks that it advanced." He added: "We should advance victoriously, carry forward the glorious traditions of our army, be prepared for war, handle well our army building, heighten our vigilance, strengthen our preparedness for war and prepare well for liberating Taiwan."

The same station at 1100 GMT 6 March reported that the people of Harbin had rejoiced when the happy news of the successful closing of the fifth NPC and CPCC sessions reached Harbin on the evening of 5 March. Clusters of red flags fluttered everywhere in the city and on top of buildings, and the people throughout the city were cheering, according to the radio.

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On the morning of 6 March, more than 200,000 army men and civilians in Harbin held grand parades. Participating were workers, cadres, commanders and fighters of PLA units, intellectuals, advanced model workers, teachers, students and representatives of commune members from the suburban areas. Holding colorful flags they converged on the central squares of all districts from all directions to take part in the parades.

Responsible comrades of Heilungkiang and Harbin party and revolutionary committees, Heilungkiang Military District, PLA units stationed in Harbin and Sunghuachiang Prefecture and responsible persons of Heilungkiang and Harbin CPPCC committees also took part in the parades with the masses and representatives. They carried with them national flags and huge models of the national emblem together with portraits of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and wise leader Chairman Hua.

Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 6 March reported that on the evening of 5 March Kirin and Changchun workers, commune members, PLA fighters, revolutionary cadres and intellectuals, young students and residents thronged into the streets to participate in the grand parade celebrating the successful conclusion of the congress.

Attending a grand parade on 6 March, according to the radio, were responsible persons of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, the Changchun municipal party and revolutionary committees, Kirin Military District, PLA units stationed in Changchun and Changchun Garrison, including Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Tsung Hsi-yun, Chen Chung, Sung Chen-ting, An Chih-wen, Wei Chen-wu, Yang Chan-tao, Liu Tzu-kai, (Jen Ching-yuan), (Wang Chi-ping), (Chu Fu-sheng), (Li Peng-chun), Li Pei-huai, (Li Kuei-ying), (Chu Chin-lu), Chung Ming-piao, (Yeh Chi-chung), (Chih Tu-mei), (Wang Fu), (Wang Jui), (Tsai Tung-chiang), (Liu Chien-ping) and (Yen Tung-chiang); responsible persons of Kirin and Changchun CPPCC committees including (Tsui Kai), (Yao Chih-hsien) and (Su Ching-tang); responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal trade unions, CYL and womens Federation; Kirin provincial and Changchun municipal labor models; and the masses.

At 0420 GMT on 6 March, the radio reported that various units in the capital city of Changchun had held celebration meetings and symposiums and many people had taken to the streets to join celebration parades. Sounds of gongs, drums and firecrackers resounded through the night.

The report said that organs of Kirin Military District had also held a mass rally of 1,400 people. Addressing the rally were Su Chun-lu, political commissar of Kirin Military District, and representatives of cadres of various organs, fighters, workers and staff members and their family members. "They warmly hailed the news that the Fifth NPC successfully completed its important historical tasks and set the major activities for the new Long March."

According to the radio, the good tidings of the successful conclusion of the congress "tremendously inspired workers who persisted in grasping the revolution and promoting production. Workers and staff members of the No 1 motor vehicle plant held a parade on streets around the plant and held a symposium of advanced pace-setters of the plant."

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(Lei Shu-sen), advanced pace-setter of the plant, was very excited when he recalled the happy occasion on which he was personally received by Chairman Hua. He told the people at the symposium that he, resolutely following Chairman Hua's instruction, would vigorously work for socialism and produce more and better motor vehicles so as to contribute to the realization of the four modernizations.

The Changchun locomotive plant last night, the report added, held a symposium of members of leading bodies of the plant and a symposium of advanced producers and workers. (Liu En-chin), deputy secretary of the plant party committee, expressed the workers' aspirations at the symposium. He said: In firm response to the call of the congress and under the leadership of Chairman Hua, we are determined to grasp the key link to run the plant well, bring into play the role of railways as arteries of the national economy and to act as vanguards on the road of continuing the Long March. The radio said, this plant repaired four locomotives, fulfilling one tenth of the March plan. With this outstanding achievement they greeted the successful conclusion of the congress.

PROVINCIAL DEMONSTRATIONS CELEBRATING FIFTH NPC

HK080200Y/HK091420Y [Editorial Report WA/HK] Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT 6 March reported that on the morning of 6 March 200,000 armymen and people in Sian held rallies to celebrate the closing of the Fifth NPC. Responsible comrades of the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the provincial military district, the municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Sian Garrison, Chiang I, Hsiao Chun, Li Erh-chung, Chang Tse, Ku Feng-ming, Fu Tzu-ho, (Kao Ming-yueh), (Sung Yu-tien), (Ma Chin-cheng), (Chien Chiang-chi), (Wang Chen), (Tsao Shu-jeu) and (Chao Yu-tien), attended the rallies. Responsible persons of PLA units stationed in Sian, (Chang Chin-kuei), (Chang Lu-kung), (Sung Kun), (Chang Feng), (Chang Yu-wen), (Ku Chieh), (Sung Yu-hsun) and (Chang Chien-hsun), as well as responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC Committee, Tan Kuo-fen, Yang Pai-lun, Chen Yu-kao and Kung Tsu-tung, also attended.

Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin at 1400 GMT 8 March reported that the 18 million people of various nationalities throughout Kansu had warmly celebrated the successful first session of the Fifth NPC. On 6 March 200,000 armymen and people in Lanchow held a grand parade to mark the occasion. Taking part in the parade were responsible comrades of the Kansu provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, Lanchow PLA units, Lanchow PLA air force units, the provincial military district and the Lanchow municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

The same broadcast added that on the morning of 6 March cadres of leading organs of Lanchow PLA units, commanders and fighters of PLA units stationed in Lanchow, and people in Lanchow municipality also held a mammoth parade to celebrate the successful holding of the first session of the Fifth NPC. Han Hsien-chu, commander of Lanchow PLA units, and leading comrades of Lanchow PLA units and the Kansu Provincial Military District, took part in the parade.

SHENSI RALLIES COMMEMORATE LEI FENG INSCRIPTIONS

PLA Units

HK081500Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "Leadership organs of the Shensi Military District held a solemn rally on 4 March to commemorate the 15th anniversary of the promulgation of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's brilliant inscription 'Learn from Comrade Lei Feng' and the 1st anniversary of the promulgation of wise leader and Commander Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription 'Learn from Comrade Lei Feng and Carry the Proletarian Revolutionary Cause Initiated by Chairman Mao Through to the End.' Leading comrades of the Shensi Military District and representatives of various organs and PLA units directly subordinate to the Shensi Military District attended the rally."

(Chang Yu-chih), deputy commissar of the Shensi Military District, delivered a speech at the rally. After reviewing the great achievements made amid the struggle between two lines in the activities to learn from Lei Feng over the past 10 years or so, he pointed out: "We must seriously study the inscriptions by Chairman Mao, Chairman Hua, Premier Chou, NPC Chairman Chu, Vice Chairman Yeh and Vice Chairman Teng and resolutely implement the line of the 11th CCP Congress. In implementing the various combat tasks of the Military Commission on grasping the key link in running the army and on being prepared against war, we must further deepen the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng. Party committees and political organs at all levels must strengthen leadership. They must view learning from Lei Feng as an important measure for strengthening the building of PLA units and as an important task in political work, and specifically do a good job of firmly grasping this task. We must firmly integrate learning from Lei Feng with learning from Taching, from Tachai and from the 'Hard-Bone 6th Company' and [words indistinct] to be ceaselessly deepened."



Comrade (Chang Yu-chih) emphasized: "Socialist revolution and construction in China have now entered into a new stage of development. The 11th CCP Congress and the 5th National People's Congress have put forward the grand target of completely realizing the four modernizations. We must take the great communist fighter Lei Feng as our example, further carry forward the spirit of Lei Feng, follow wise leader Chairman Hua in continuing the Long March and strive to build China into a great, powerful and modern socialist country."

Four representatives of progressive collectives and individuals in learning from Lei Feng of various organs and PLA units directly subordinate to the Shensi Military District also spoke at the rally. They reported their achievements in and understanding of learning from Lei Feng.

#### CYL Committee

HK050205Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Mar 78 HK

[Summary] "The Shensi Provincial CYL Committee held a rally at the hall of the Sian People's Building on the afternoon of 3 March to solemnly commemorate the 15th anniversary of the promulgation of the brilliant inscriptions of great leader Chairman Mao and of esteemed and beloved Premier Chou for Lei Feng and the 1st anniversary of the promulgation of wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription for Lei Feng. In high spirits, representatives of progressive collectives and progressive individuals in learning from Lei Feng from various fronts in Shensi and representatives of youths and juveniles in Sian Municipality, 1,700 people in all, attended the rally."

"Li Erh-chung, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, attended the rally. Han Chih-kang, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CYL Committee, and responsible comrades of the Shensi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Shensi Military District and other departments concerned also attended the rally. Lo Chen-hsiang, deputy secretary of the Shensi Provincial CYL Committee, presided over the rally. The rally commended 101 progressive youth and juvenile collectives and individuals in learning from Lei Feng which are struggling on various fronts in Shensi and presented certificates of commendation to 30 progressive collectives and individuals with outstanding achievements."

Representatives of progressive units and progressive individuals reported their understanding and gains in learning from Lei Feng. Next, (Han Chih-kang) secretary of the Shensi Provincial CYL Committee, delivered a speech. Comrade (Han Chih-kang) called on youths and juveniles throughout Shensi to unfold still more extensively and penetratingly the mass movement to learn from Lei Feng and to strive to become Lei Feng-type youths and juveniles. He also called on them to strive to become both Red and expert successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

Next, Comrade Li Erh-chung, secretary of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee, delivered a speech. "In his speech, Comrade Li Erh-chung encouraged CYL members, youths and juveniles to take Lei Feng as their example, establish the communist world outlook and spontaneously take up the historic task of proletarian revolution."

Comrade Li Erh-chung said in conclusion: "We must carry forward Lei Feng's 'spirit of the nail,' study hard Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, strive to enhance cultural and scientific knowledge, persistently put proletarian politics in command, follow the road of being both Red and expert and make contributions to realizing the four modernizations."

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